

Maclean's

The Olympic Dream

The World's Best
Athletes Answer The
Call Of The Winter
Games

A Special Report
By Canadian Skater
Brian Orser

JEAN
CHRETIEN
LOOKS FOR A LIFTOFF



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A man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing a red long-sleeved shirt, is seated and looking down at a white document he is holding. The background is dark and out of focus, suggesting an indoor setting with some foliage or a wall.

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CANADA'S WILDERNESS NEWSPAPERS DECEMBER 2, 1993 VOL. 104 NO. 48

24 HILLS OF DREAMS

Alpine Showdown

For many Canadians, the joy of hosting the Winter Olympics in Calgary in 1988 will be difficult to recreate. The emotional lift of seeing the best of international competition on home turf made up a large part for the home team's disappointing medal count, two silvers and three bronzes. Now, as the world's winter athletes make their final preparations for the next Olympic showdown, in the French Alps for two weeks in February, there are promising signs that Canadians will do better than ever. The Canadian team, with more than 120 members, will be the largest ever to compete in the Winter Games, larger even than the 117-member contingent in Calgary. And as this week's Special Report readers learn, Canada has strong contenders in many events: men's figure skating, para skating, women's luge, bobsled, women's downhill and women's short-track speed skating, among others.

Paradoxically, the report also notes that Ottawa's funding for amateur sports organizations has been almost frozen since 1988. And, unfortunately for the country's amateur crop of top junior athletes, a federal task force is expected to recommend a shift in funding policy away from supporting the elite medal-potential contenders in favor of encouraging wider participation in sports by all Canadians.

The Special Report, under the supervision of Assistant Managing Editor Robert MacNeil, was conceived and coordinated by Calgary Editor Chris Wood and designed by Associate Art Director Gaville Salzman. Major contributors included Senior Writer Tom Penzell and Ottawa staff Correspondent Bruce Wallace. Many other members of MacNeil's staff, including former correspondents and the research, art, production and copy departments, also took part in the project. And Wood: "In the sports community, the Olympic funding is already palpable, with the Games and 10 weeks away." The statement will soon spread.



Wood (left), Salzman: previewing signs that Canadians will do better than ever in 1988

Chris Wood

Maclean's

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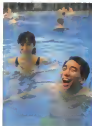
Publisher: James H. MacNeil

LETTERS

JAPAN, PRESENT AND PAST

I am concerned that Canadians may read the articles in "The miracle of modern Japan" (Special Report, Nov. 18) and be left with a negative impression of the Japanese lifestyle. While in Japan for three weeks this fall, I stayed with three families and visited more than 25 schools. When I arrived in Tokyo in the evening, my first impression was, "This is a safe place for women." Women were standing alone in the dark and bicycling in the streets. During my stay, I never felt threatened. As we all know, the core and love shows towards children is remarkable. Many people that met in Japan said that Canada was one of their favorite countries—I hope that Canadians see the many wonderful qualities of the Japanese people.

Joan Pelric,
Victoria, BC



Japanese tourists: 'wonderful qualities'

In "Paying for paradise," some Pearl Harbor survivors complain that the Japanese government has never made a formal apology for the Dec. 7, 1941, attack. When Gen. William Steiner learned of the attack, he made no apologies. Indeed, his actions and subsequent explanation drove home the reality of, and set the precedent for, all that followed. "War is hell."

Geoffrey Stevens,
Toronto

While your article about Pearl Harbor's legacy lives on the Canadian, British and U.S. magazines, there were countless Asian people who also suffered during the period that started with the "day of infamy." In 1941, I was 12 years old and living in Kuala Lumpur. It is all very vivid in my mind, as that day, several white planes with red circles on their wings flew in victory formation, heading south towards Singapore. On their way, some of the planes dropped their deadly load of incendiary bombs. That was the beginning of the war in Malaya. Within a month the Japanese army completely controlled Kuala Lumpur. At first, the Japanese treated us as equals. It was a phenomenal change for us, having been isolated with the notion that the British—our victors—were a privileged and privileged people chosen to rule us. But the reality was that the occupation brought a deadly toll of human suffering and lives wantonly wasted. In a span of three years and eight months, we witnessed some of the most brutal atrocities ever inflicted by man on his fellow man. When the Japanese military took over the civilian administration towards May 1945, the true colors of the occupiers came to bear with brutal force. I can understand why the Japanese within wipe away that period in history. It should never be allowed to happen again.

Anna Gemenes,
West Vancouver

duty to react to the concerns of 40 people. And their fear was real, based on media reports of Japanese conspiracy and atrocities.

J. G. Smith
Ottawa

I am appalled that you did not discuss more fully the bombing of Hiroshima in your special report. There was only one sentence in articles taking up more than half your magazine.

Arley King
Canton, D.C.

'OUTRAGE' CRITICISM

In "Hassan's innovative plan for B.C.'s future" (Business Watch, Nov. 4), Peter C. Newman tells how Rita Johnston managed to lead the Social Credit party backwards to bankruptcy. As he should know, the Socialists moved behind the polls and finished behind in the polls. It might be possible to blame Johnston for not reversing public opinion, but to cast her as the architect of the Socialists' demise seems obscene. With all the scandals in Social politics today, to single out Johnston for society seems a little like smearing the provincial brand name of a bare door.

John Sports,
North Vancouver

PASSAGES

CHOSEN: By the 25-member United Nations Security Council, Egyptian deputy prime minister Badraddin Ghali, 69, an assembly general, facing 12 candidates, Ghali, 69, received all 11 votes from the council. Ghali was born in Alexandria. He will succeed cabinet Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar for a four-year term beginning on Jan. 1. A General Assembly vote is considered a formality. Prime Minister Ibrahim Mubarak has also been considered for the \$216,000-a-year job and he asked that his name be withdrawn. Ghali is the first Arab elected and the first from Africa. He led Cairo's team at talks with the Israelis that led to the peace treaty between the two countries in 1979.



RELEASED: From a St. John's hospital, former Newfoundland premier Joseph Smallwood, 90, after treatment for a lung infection. Known as the only living Father of Confederation, Smallwood suffered a stroke in 1984. It severely limited his power of speech, which he had used so effectively to persuade Newfoundlanders to join Canada in 1949. He was the province's Liberal premier for the next 23 years.

DIED: Former Czechoslovakian president, Gustav Husák, 78, of congested coronary arteries. Husák was a prominent member of the Communist Party. He ruled the country from 1968 to 1989. He had been living at a nursing home and died on a day

after his second anniversary of the students' protest that sparked the revolution.

DIED: American movie director Daniel Mann, 78, in a Los Angeles hospital, of a heart attack. Mann guided Elizabeth Taylor to her 1960 Academy Award-winning performance in *Breakfast at Tiffany's*. Other stars who credited Mann at least in part for their Oscars were Shirley Booth (*Come Back Little Sheela*, 1952) and Anna Magnani (*The Rose Tree*, 1956). Mann's other movies were *The Day After Tomorrow* (1956) and *The Last Angry Man* (1959).

UNAGED: Six-time Grammy award-winning pop singer Cyndi Lauper, 38, to marry after David Thomas, 38, in Dec. 25. Lauper's hits include True Colors and God Just Want to Make You.

Nowadays, a cross border shopping trip could cost a lot more than you bargained for.



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LETTERS

THE PRICE OF DISAPPROVAL

Perhaps you might add to the litany of poor business decisions mentioned in "A falling grade" (Business, Oct. 26) the Business Council on National Issues' decision to spend over \$1 million for Harvard University professor Michael Porter's report on Canadian competitiveness. Any competent Canadian business school professor could have delivered a similar report in half the time and at a mere fraction of the cost.

Kenneth Thompson
St. John's, Nfld

The picture accompanying "A falling grade" has the caption, "Porter's manufacturing flag at a glance in Mississauga, Ont." Since there is only one flag manufacturer in Mississauga, Canadian Textile Screen Prints Ltd., the reader is left to infer that Canadians are suffering from the same "degraded examples of well-spread but unimpressive" as the companies mentioned in the article. But Canadians is a small business not to be compared to the giants discussed in your article. The gentlemen at the photograph had at the time 30 years' experience with Canadians, and the 198 last-and-not-almost flags shown being manufactured were donated for ceremonies honoring Canada and the flag's 25th anniversary in 1980.

Christopher J. Milne,
President, Canadiana Textile Screen Prints,
Mississauga, Ont

The fact that Michael Porter was an adviser to president Ronald Reagan is not really surprising, as Reagan's record was pretty much on a par with that of his Saskatchewan Tories, who, led by an economics professor and ably assisted by their Ottawa cousins, turned a mere violent protest into an economic warhead. No wonder they are now in the outside looking in.

Philip Lindenberg,
Welles, Sask

A PRESCRIPTION FOR DR. FOTH

Before criticizing Jean Chrétien for his imperfect knowledge of English, Allen Foth-ergram should learn his own mother tongue ("Guns Mubrey's secret weapon," Column, Oct. 26). Fothergram writes about how John Turner started "his Trudeau in part the same as he could be corrected. . . . What ever happened to the word "twain"? At the Queen's coronation, what was placed on her head, a "corona"? Linguistic physicians, heal thyself!

Sherry McQuinn,
Brimfield, Que

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OPENING NOTES

George Bell shapes up for the Chicago Cubs, Derek Burney defends Canada, and Harvie Andre keeps score

KEEPING TRACK OF BUSINESS

Government House Leader Harvie Andre says that he realized in September that public opinion polls show that most Canadians are concerned about the state of the economy and, especially, the deficit. Since then, he has been keeping track of opposition party requests made during Question Period for more money. Said Andre: "I just started keeping notes." His figures show that during an eight-week period, the Liberals and the opposition asked for more money a total of 92 times. Andre told Markson that he did not keep track of the amount of money requested during the two months, but he speculated that "it



Andre: 'not without sin'

could be in the billions," said Andre. "Not once in that period did anybody raise a question about the deficit. Only one day did they start asking us to spend more money." He added: "They're either out of touch with what their constituents really want or they generally favor a deficit reduction but still want more money spent on each of their own pet causes." The House leader noted that he plans to continue his informal survey until the next federal election. Still, Andre acknowledged that asking for more money is part of the role of parties in opposition. And he conceded that the Tories may have behaved in a similar manner when the party was out of power. "I have to confess we are not without sin," he said, adding: "But our party in opposition was more attentive to the fiscal situation of the government."

A LIBERAL DOSE OF MANNERS

Volunteers at a big fund-raising dinner for the federal Liberal party last week got a lesson in political etiquette. The so-called Confederation Dinner in Toronto, organized by former Ontario premier David Peterson, attracted 1,800 guests, including leader Jean Chrétien, Senator Keith Dewar and recently elected Toronto mayor Joe Spadaccia. In a three-page memo distributed before the mid-evening, organizers outlined some do's and don'ts for volunteers. The memo requested help—

The Petersons, daughter



and urged to be

gracious and to be treated well. As a result, volunteers received strict instructions not to "smoke, chew gum, cut or drink." As he said to his guests, the memo advised the workers to "be polite but not overly daring." It also cautioned: "Please do not discuss politics or make comments of a political nature." And it urged volunteers to be best in deal with any complaints about poor seating. The memo provided a ready-made response for volunteers: "There is no bad seat," it said. "Everyone can see the Frongipoli Tables and hear the speeches."



Chrétien and his wife: good news

A princely gesture

Staff Sgt. Robert Snow, one of the most seriously injured American soldiers in the Gulf War, has received a wedding gift of \$100,000 in U.S. cash from Reader Ben Salton, a Seattle prince. The two met last March at Washington's Walter Reed Army Medical Center, where Snow was receiving treatment for wounds suffered from a land mine and Reader was recovering from a bad back. The prince, who attended Snow's wedding recently, joked about his generosity: "What counts is the gesture, rather than the size of it." Headlined: "This is a small recognition, to say 'Thank you.'"

A working winter vacation

George Bell, the fiery left fielder for the Chicago Cubs, plans to play winter-league baseball in his native Dominican Republic in January for the first time since 1984. Last year, the former Toronto Blue Jay hit .285 with 18 homers and six assists in 146 games—a respectable, but not outstanding, record. As a result, some commentators speculate that Bell's going to play winter ball is only to do the Toronto job. The Arlington, Va.-based USA Today baseball writer has just named Bell seventh among National League left fielders. And Pete Williams, baseball reporter for the daily USA Today, told Markson: "It's just not theory, but he did have a solid year." Bell will be playing for Asociación de Béisbol del Sagrado, whose president is his longtime friend Arturo Gil. Bell's agent, Randy Rosendick, conceded that Bell is heading south



Bell seen, fan and postseason exercise

"to tune up and polish his skills." But he denied suggestions that Bell has been under pressure from the Cubs to do so. Said Rosendick: "He's playing down there because he wants to. The Cubs can't risk a player of Bell's stature to play winter ball."

THE COOKIE CRUMBLES

Oreo cookies—without the famous cream filling—have become a big hit in Japan. Himezaki Nobuko, who makes Oreos for the Japanese market, recently yielded to consumer demand for high-protein products—and actually took out Oreo's famous middle. The plain cookies are being sold as Petit Oreo Non Cream and cost \$1.75 for a four-ounce package. A spokesman for Himezaki Nobuko said that the company's research showed that Japanese consumers actually prefer "just to eat the base." Once again, that is eat and want is meet.



Chloroxen: half-lightening devices

No news is good news?

During the next year, as Canada faces grave threats to its future, at least one major American newspaper will probably miss a lot of the fireworks. William Claiborne, The Washington Post's Canadian correspondent, is leaving his Toronto post next summer. Claiborne, who has been based in Canada since February 1980, told Markson that in order to save money, the Post may "outlet" appointing a replacement for an indefinite period. Said Claiborne: "It's a question of news priorities, and the Post, like other newspapers, is tightening its belt." The Skipper will return to postings in South Africa, India and the Middle East and that he will return to Washington as a national correspondent for the Post. But he said that he regrets the newspaper will send him back to Canada to report on the Quebec referendum. Said Claiborne: "I don't think it's very important to have a correspondent in Canada." He added: "I have spent a large part of my career trying to connect the dots of the importance of informing Americans about Canadian news."

A CROSS-BORDER MEDIA FEUD

The London Free Press is refusing to run ads from a local radio station that is campaigning against cross-border shopping. WPMO tried to place ads in the Ontario newspaper announcing that the station will no longer air commercials that encourage shopping in the United States. One ad stated: "2,700 jobs could be lost this year due to cross-border shopping. Shop Local." James Armstrong, associate publisher of the Free Press, which frequently runs ads from American merchants, said that he rejected WPMO's ads because they were "unsubstantiated nonsense." But WPMO's vice-president William Bradley said that the dispute can only help the station. Said Bradley: "Our efforts will see us on at their side at a difficult economic time."

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

Almost released in The New York Times last week.

has that he would like to visit one of the physical. Instead, he went to Ottawa and had one of his days. Added Burney: "Yes, and American generals, he is free to decide where he wishes to go."

choice, which is not made by anyone involved in the case."

wrote: "After Americans who are under, discovered in Canada, that's what?" He said that the restriction that means must wait the Post version is "simply untrue." Indeed, he recalled that doctors in Washington advised him that he would like to visit one of the physical. Instead, he went to Ottawa and had one of his days. Added Burney: "Yes, and American generals, he is free to decide where he wishes to go."



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COLUMN



The sobering thoughts of a giant scholar

BY DIANE FRANCIS

From Harvard University economist John Kenneth Galbraith was a border boy, born, like many Canadians, only 100 km from the United States. He eventually moved across the border, and over the years became a visitor to thousands of students, including President John Kennedy, who, along with those other Democratic presidents, listed him as his economic adviser. But Galbraith's Canadian-style liberalism was mostly rejected by Americans, who prefer free governments and strong Republican presidents. Still, some ideas remain rooted among Democrats, particularly the notion that deficits, mass economies and social safety nets are acceptable under certain conditions. That is why anti-conservative columnist William F. Buckley Jr. once described Galbraith as "America's most expensive Canadian import."

Galbraith officially retired from Harvard as a professor in 1975, but he and his wife, Betty, still live in a spruce house beside the body campus outside Boston. Born in 1908, as a young man he must have been considered basically tall at six feet, 8½ inches. Now somewhat stooped, he still is an exceptionally vigorous figure. His Canadian mentors insist, he attributes to his wife, Helen, his neat and exacting style in his polished library. He stops midway at the reading staircase to look with his 13-year-old rascal cat. "He still likes to play, but he's getting old," he says.

Galbraith also still likes to play. He's a tongue-dancer with a great command of the language and a wit as dry as Canadian Club. An interviewer with Galbraith at a conversation with economic history. Author of more than 25 books, he is publishing shortly yet another, *The Culture of Contentment*, which examines why the United States rejects its low fortunate status. Talking with Galbraith is also a rare opportunity to discuss Canada with someone who still follows our events with interest and is extremely proud of Canada's track record. It is

Harvard's—and Canada's—John Kenneth Galbraith pleads for unity, but says that Quebec could survive alone

sure to hear praise from someone as lowly as Galbraith, given the dejected mood at home.

"I keep a reasonably close watch on Canada. Have fairly often," Galbraith says, looking between a glass and an affidavit, he cracks. "Canada is, on many matters, a model for the United States. It has a better record of looking after the underclass, has avoided the destruction of its central class and deals with health care for its aging population. Canada has been far more responsible in its dealings with the underclass. I think it goes back to a more concerned education system, more equitable distribution of income and a more responsible system of government."

I suggest that another reason why Americans do not share the wealth with the less fortunate is pure racism. The wealthier are disproportionately white and the less fortunate are disproportionately black, Hispanic or members of other visible minority groups. He agrees. "The fact that the underclass comes heavily from minority groups in the United States, and not in Canada," he says, "is unquestionably a factor—that's unfortunate."

Canada's generous social programs cost a fortune, and we are deeply in debt as a result

But Galbraith says that Ottawa's \$400-billion debt and the other \$120 billion owed by provinces and municipalities are "not intolerable." However, he adds, the government should have raised income taxes, not imposed the Goods and Services Tax, to support the schemes. "Canada needed higher income taxes or the GST," he says. "It chose the GST. Higher income taxes may drive to Florida a few people who can easily be ignored. But the GST has cost thousands in deaths."

Still, Galbraith declares, "I have no great criticism of what the Canadian government does. On the whole, it's been a constructive force. It's not a free trade throwaway, but, broadly speaking, that is a movement in the right direction. Moreover, I have the feeling that the Free Trade Agreement is carrying the blame for two other things—the recession and really harsh policies concerning interest rates by the Bank of Canada. This has caused a high degree. Much of the adverse effect could be moved immediately with a monetary policy change."

Paradoxically, Canada's economic problems, and prosperity, are due to its proximity to the United States. "Canada is doomed to suffer far more from the recession and financial splendor of the 1980s than any long-standing free trade. It has always been the main reason for Canada that it must take an economic policy from the United States. On the other hand, I've long felt that the Canadian government has undue concern about the value of the dollar and undue concern about monetary policy. This has had a stifling effect," he says.

He also disagrees with free trade critics who say that we are in danger of becoming American. Says Galbraith: "It is a singular feature of Canadians to always worry about this. That very little happens. Panama is too strong a word. I call it a kind of institutional worry everyone says. This changes the Canadian character—an unmitigated effort to distinguish itself from the United States. Canada will never be able to escape this influence. Canada and Poland are similar they're both major errors of location." As for Quebec, Galbraith is concerned about threatened secession. "This is a matter of cultural and political, not economic," he says. "This is a world in which social countries survive, maybe even better than by class—Belgium, Switzerland, to name a couple. Quebec is not necessarily any worse off. But as a former Canadian, I would not like to see a Canada without Quebec."

That Galbraith thinks much at all about his birthplace proves that once a border boy, always a border boy. And it's the ultimate paradox that his unimpeachable place in US history will be his that has done him best to Canadianize his adopted country by molding the type of policies we have been the most distinguished as from our US cousin John Kenneth Galbraith or America's foremost liberal spokesman. And it is an act of dramatic and important role that has brought health care and racism south of the border, Galbraith's Canadian liberalism as ideas whose time will eventually come to the United States. My guess is that it will happen sooner rather than later.

The Olympic Dream



SWEAT AND PAIN ON THE TRAIL TO OLYMPIC GLORY



In legends worldwide, mountains are the dwelling place of gods. They inspire mankind to scale their mysterious heights even as they expose the human frailty of those who make the attempt. That paradox may have led the ancient Greeks to dedicate their quadrennial athletic contest to the mythical deities who dwelled on Mount Olympus, the highest peak in Greece. Certainly, it will be at work in February, when athletes from more than 60 countries travel to the French Alps to compete in the 30th winter edition of the modern Olympic Games. In a dozen sports and nearly five times that number of events, 2,000 young men and women will give performances on ice and snow that, at

their best, will seem to transcend mortal ability. In fact, they are all-too-human Olympians, their fears and aspirations intensified by the expected peak of success. Many fear the stable score of a year's lifetime is simply-minded gamut at the relentless Olympic strider: "Faster. Higher. Stronger." And still, they will succeed.

The Olympic flame will ignite at Albertville, France, on Feb. 6, signaling the start of this country's third Winter Games—the event was inaugurated at Chamonix, France, in 1924. They will be the first Winter Olympics since Calgary in 1988, and the last to hold in the same year as the Summer Games. In 1994, at Lillehammer, Norway, a new four-year cycle of Winter Games will begin, separated by two years from the Summer Olympics. The Games at Albertville and nine other towns in France's

By AP/WIDE

Stress again will also be the first Olympic since the Berlin Rallied. For the first time since Hitler took the Olympic salute in Berlin in 1936, Germany will march with the stars under a single national flag. Canadians, in the throes of an acrimonious constitutional debate, could conceivably be doing that for the last time in next year's Olympics.

Under the clear sun of ancient Greece, Olympic competitors dedicated themselves to training for 30 months before their games. The athletes who will so battle this winter in France have been placing their attacks on the outer limits of human performance for years. Most began their preparations, knowingly or not, in childhood. Now, with little more than two months left before the flag runs over Albertville, there is only enough time to smooth out a few wrinkles and rough spots—and to fight back fear.

Canadian figure skater Kurt Browning has a particular reason for nervousness. Dangling championships and legs that propel him through game-winning leaps and spins have earned Browning to three successive world championships. No one carries a larger share of Canada's hopes for a gold medal in 1992. But the years have taken a toll on Browning's stolen and sleek. On some days, he cannot jump at all without wincing in pain. In mid-November, Browning was in Albertville, testing the Olympic ice surface in a pre-Games international competition and rehearsing the performance that he hopes will capture the gold in February. But that competition left him damaged ankles and strained back in such pain that doctors advised him to suspend his training schedule in order to give the injured tissues time to recover. Even if Browning's back responds to rest, he also confesses to fears that the mystique of the Games themselves could defeat him (page 14).

Winter, Dec. 7, September: Chris Lonn established his medal claim with a first-place finish at a World Cup race in Calgary in November. In mid-December, Lonn will be in the Alpine village of La Plagne, site of the Olympic bobsled run, trying to regenerate every sore-lamed muscle of his back, regaining his confidence, tuning repeatedly on videotape—and in his mind's eye (page 22). In Calgary meanwhile, skater Lori-Ann Skerrett is watching a few stalling days of home life with her husband before flying to Italy next week for the season's first international World Cup race (page 24).

For every would-be medalist, the struggle is much the same: to preserve the discipline of training in the face of mounting distractions. As the Games near, demands for public appearances and an athlete's own racing anticipation can throw the most carefully planned training regime into disarray. From his own experience, Canadian figure skater Brian Orser, a silver medalist at Calgary in 1988, advises athletes following as they prepare for an emotional roller coaster in the weeks ahead of—and after—the



Photo Courtesy: Bill McCulloch

Games, says Orser: "You are overloaded by a high going in—and a low going out" (page 26).

No single club of stars seems set to command attention as quite the same way as the duel between Orser and his American rival, Brian Boitano, dominated Calgary. Still, Browning will have to withstand the formidable Soviet Victor Petrenko if he is to fulfil his golden promise. And there are all the ingredients for a showdown between the determined and intense Midori Ito of Japan and American Tonya Harding: the two figure skaters are the only women in the world whose competition performances have reached triple jumps—head spinning jumps in which their bodies complete 3½ rotations in the air. But they do not have a lock on the gold: France's dynamic Surya Bonaly, who has

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A graceful dark ravening parried to Ottawa's Bidart. Grant towered 18 inches high, but Kurt Browning—three-time world figure skating champion and one of the most athletic jumpers in the sport's history—can barely scale the slip. "My back's really screwed up," says the 25-year-old Browning, wincing. (Browning is nicknamed and dressed in a jacket and tie. Browning demonstrates the jump that damaged his back. The problem, he explains, is his black overcoat which shoots him, so that his right ankle no longer has enough flexibility to absorb the shock of landing—which instead is carried through to his lower

back. Last week, Browning's injury sent jitters through the Canadian sports fraternity when media reports quoted the skater's doctors as having warned him to abandon his Olympic ambitions—or face permanent damage to his spine. But while he expresses confidence that his injury will heal in time for February's Games in Albertville, France, Browning admits to another nagging concern: the sheer intensity of Olympic competition. "Thinking about the Olympics gets a bit scary sometimes and it hits right here," he says, poking the pit of his stomach. "It's really weird and I don't like it."

Browning has never been Browning's nemesis. Unlike Brian Orser, Canada's silver-medal winner in the Calgary Games and the man he succeeded as Canadian champion, Browning has seldom wrenched with nerves on his way to winning his world titles. After an eighth-place finish at Calgary, Browning went to the 1988 world championships in Budapest, where he became the first skater ever to successfully complete four aerial revolutions during a jump in competition. The mesmerizing "Quad" as it is known, instantly secured Browning's place in figure skating history.

But the trademark quadruple and other leaps in Browning's repertoire place a punishing toll on his five-foot, seven-inch frame. Years of enduring such pounding as the ice have left his tendons and bones bruised and fatigued—to the point that competition was postponed last week that he may be unable to compete in the Olympics next February. Browning himself played down the concern, noting that he had experienced back troubles during the 1989 Skate America tournament at Indianapolis, as well as at the 1991 Canadian championships in Saskatoon—and even during the late-November Lipton Trophy competition at the Olympic rink in Albertville, where he took the gold. Still, the injury forced him to postpone the resumption of his training regimen. And Browning's competitors will watch closely to see how—or whether—he

performs at his next scheduled appearance, a western Canadian regional championship that begins on Dec. 11 in Prince George, B.C.

But it is Browning's shalloon-to-ice personality, as much as his athletic strength, that makes him a hit with skating audiences. Even without an Olympic gold medal, Browning has already capitalized on that flair with a string of commercial endorsements, a television special and, most recently, a post-hoc film—*Chris: man and his life*. "He has an extraordinary presence on the ice," said broadcaster Johnny Rowe, who has covered figure skating since 1965, and who argues that Browning "may be the best free skater ever." Added Rowe: "He is more than just a great athlete, Kurt absolutely beams on the ice."

For a time, however, Browning's off-ice charm threatened to overshadow his on-ice grace. When the polite community of figure skaters, Browning's high-spirited lifestyle and public enthusiasm to transmute to "Rock on!" marked a radical, if unobscured, colorful, departure from other skating personalities. Since capturing the world championship in Paris in 1988, Browning has made a conscious effort to restrain his behavior. "My activeness was becoming more authentic than my skating, and that was wrong," he now says.

But as Browning prepares for Albertville, he is again letting out the stops—at least on ice. Browning acknowledges that he has, no occasion, settled for "smut, borderline programs that do not show anybody's socks off." But the 143-lb skater can pull off such demanding feats as back-to-back triple jumps as well as his trademark Quad. In order to be the gold medal, he says, he will need all of his skating technique. "If I play it too carefully, I'll lose," he said matter-of-factly. "If you are timid or tentative in any way, it will outweigh two months of thinking that you are going to win."

Even though Browning describes his love for skating as "insane"—just speed, power and fun. Albertville seems likely to be his last appearance in competition. As the high physical price of his extraordinary athletic achievements becomes more evident, he says, "I am tired of losing with skates all the time, and I am tired of all the falls in practice." Added the Canadian, 31, native: "I never remember thinking that as Olympic gold was my ultimate goal. I always looked to the short term, just a couple of months ahead." With the Albertville games now barely more than two months away, the only honor missing from Browning's career—Olympic gold—is moving within his short-term sights.

BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

THREE-TIME WORLD CHAMPION KURT BROWNING RISKED HIS HEALTH FOR OLYMPIC GOLD

Browning: the first skater to hurl his body through four revolutions in a jump in competition

A Clear Sight On The Gold

MYRIAM BEDARD SHOOT AND SKIS WITH THE BEST



Her eyes sparkle, a hand brushes a tuft of blond hair from her forehead and a smile lights up her face as Myriam Bedard recalls her first biathlon, a grueling combination of marksmanship and cross-country skiing, in 1985. "I could shoot the rifle, but I didn't know how to ski," she said with a soft laugh, as she relaxed in front of a roaring fire during a national biathlon team training camp at a lodge on Silver Star Mountain near Vernon, B.C., last week. "I had to borrow all the equipment—skis and poles and a big pair of men's boots—but our relay team won the race. It was great fun." Bedard, from Naudabich, a suburb of Quebec City, was then a 15-year-old member of the Canadian army cadets taking part in regional cadet winter games. The following year, atop \$200 of the \$240 she earned by attending the army cadets' summer camp, Bedard bought her own cross-country ski equipment. And just a year later, she was the 1987 Canadian junior biathlon champion. That year, not only did Bedard become the first Canadian to win a World Cup biathlon event, but with two golds, two silvers and one bronze medal in the six competitions during the season that ended last March, she finished second overall—the highest World Cup ranking ever by a North American biathlete.

For Bedard, the rapid ascent has simply been "logical progress." Having joined the cadets "because all my friends were there," Bedard learned how to shoot. Once she had her own ski equipment, she joined a local club to learn that sport properly. That is when her love affair with the biathlon began. Steps Bedard, a mere five feet, three inches and 130 lb., who will be 22 on Dec. 22. "I love the challenge. While physically demanding, it is such a mental sport. You must study each course and plan every part of the race ahead of time."

The Winter Games in Albertville, France, next February will mark the first time that women will compete for Olympic medals in the biathlon. There are two individual events, one over a physically

demanding 15-km course, the other a 7.5-km "sprint." There is also a team relay event, in which three biathletes race the 7.5-km course. Played time is the deciding factor in all of the races. In the heaviest, each biathlete must stop at the shooting station four times and fire 20 shots from a 22-caliber rifle—10 from prone at targets 50 m away and the size of a dollar coin, and 10 from standing position at targets the size of a hockey puck. Competitors have one minute added to their times for each missed target. In the sprint, they fire five shots during two stops at the shooting station, facing a penalty of 150 m of extra skiing for each miss.

Bedard trained in 1989 at the world junior championships just here for her national ability but earned her—and how hard she would have to work to reach the top. "I thought I could win a medal at those worlds, but now I know that was unrealistic," she recalls. "I finished fourth, but just one-tenth of a second out of third and 20 seconds out of first." In 1991, she says, everything came together because she was more dedicated and focused.

A \$7,000 annual grant from Sport Canada and a salary for public relations work for a real estate company let Bedard concentrate on her sport. With a new season beginning on Dec. 18, there is next year's World Cup overall title—and the Olympics. Said Bedard, "I could say, I am the best Canadian ever, and that's it." But instead, I say to myself, "Now you have to be the best in the world." It is my nature to always be looking for something better."

With the Olympics still months away, Bedard already feels the burden of being one of Canada's best female hopes at Albertville. "People are asking me how many medals I am going to win," she says with a sigh. "It is difficult—I don't want that pressure. You want to do well at the Olympics, but you must remember that if you don't win, it is not the end of the world." That said, Bedard concludes with a smile that she intends "to still be around for the 1994 Games"—still looking for something better, still striving to be the best.

HAL QUINN at Silver Star Mountain



Bedard with her biathlon rifle: "I say to myself, 'Now you have to be the best in the world.' It is my nature to be looking for something better."

A Rocketeer On Ice

BOBSLEDDER CHRIS LORI COURTS SPEED AND DANGER



Clad in a blue sweat suit, Chris Lori sits reflectively beside a Jacuzzi in a rustic restaurant, looking out onto a true suburban backyard in Windsor, Ont. But the effusive aeromaniacs are in contrast to the current personal fortunes of Canada's most decorated bobsledder. In fact, the sprawling house belongs to Lori's parents. At 33, the utmost muscular athlete still occupies his childhood bedroom, where a row of stuffed animals adorns one shelf. And despite his ranking as the top flier of world bobsledders—a status confirmed when he placed first early in November in a World Cup competition at Calgary—Lori's only regular income is a \$600-a-month stipend from Sport Canada. Still, after eight years of training and competing in the dangerous, ice-laced venue of the bobsled track, Lori's single-minded pursuit of speed may finally be about to pay off. With one World Cup championship season already behind him, from 1988 to 1990, his sights now are set on becoming the second Canadian ever to steer a four-man bobsled to Olympic gold, after Quebecer Victor Koenig's victory at Innsbruck, Austria, in 1964. Still Lori of his team. "We have shown that we can compete with the best in the world."

Lori's quest for Olympic victory rests on a supreme confidence in his athletic abilities. Since he was 9, when he could "run faster than any kid on the block," he has been expecting to compete one day in the Games. While he was a student in administrative studies at London's University of Western Ontario, where he received a BA in 1985, his performance in the decathlon, a grueling 10-event contest, earned him a place on the national track-and-field team. But when he failed to qualify for Olympic competition in that sport in 1984, Lori switched his athletic focus to the more promising high-speed endeavor of bobsledding.

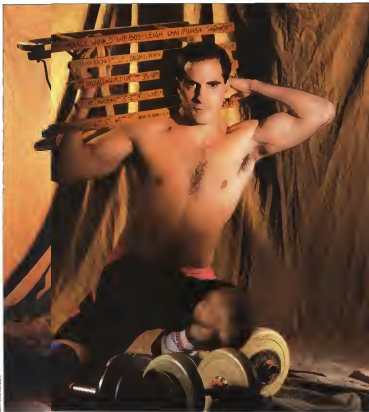
It is a sport where the powerful athletes that he developed as a decathlete have proven to be a decisive asset. Both two- and four-man crews try to gain maximum momentum as they push aside—weighing up to 700 lb.—for about 30 m into the downhill chute, before jumping ahead and letting gravity take over. An explosive start is essential to victory. But equally important is the driver's

precise control over the steering ropes attached to a sled's runners as it hurtles down the side-long icy course, reaching speeds of up to 95 m.p.h. At that velocity, the track's looping turns create pressures many times the force of gravity, so powerful that crew members cannot lift their heads from their customary task. Lori's teammates—John Graham, 28, of Calgary, Ken LeBlanc, 23, of Brampton, Ont., and Douglas Carter, 24, of Prescott, Ont.—are relying on their helmsman for more than simple victory. At racing speeds, even a split-second loss of control can lead to a spectacular crash.

Lori wears the marks from one disaster. A road car stretches across his chest from his neck to just above the right side of his mouth. It was a constant reminder of a crash in 1987 in Cervinia, Italy, when he flipped his sled at 80 m.p.h. The impact broke his nose and collarbone and tore a piece of flesh from his face. Back in competition in just six weeks, Lori underwent reconstructive facial surgery a year later. Now, says Lori, he no longer gets "a big rush from hurtling down a hill. I am concentrating so much on calculating the turns and feeling the pressures of the track that it's far from a joyride. It's a very tense, competitive situation."

Indeed, the edge of victory is nearer than when he steered his four-man team to a World Cup gold medal on Nov. 6 in Calgary, he beat the second-place German team by a mere 0.16 seconds. Two weeks later, his team placed sixth in a race at Winterberg, Germany—making the leader by less than a second. To enhance his competitive edge before the Games, Lori plans to spend eight days in December wrapping and videotaping the turns and straightaways of the Olympic track at La Plagne, France. Then, in early January, his team will fly to Calgary for two weeks of training. There, Lori's 12-hour daily regimen will include a grueling routine in which the five-foot, 215-lb athlete "sprints up and down while holding a 200-lb. barbell" on his shoulders. It will be a sweet-and-pain-filled last few weeks of preparation for the Olympic stage. But, says Lori with an optimism tempered by realism, "Winning needs an element of something, and so is making Canadians proud—those few who recognize our existence."

PAUL KABELA in Windsor



Lori: the fastest kid on the block at home in Windsor, Ont., hopes to hurdle to gold in France



SPECIAL REPORT

Skiing On Dreams

KERRIN LEE-GARTNER: 'EVERYTHING HAS TO BE RIGHT'



The tall, dark-haired woman dressed in a T-shirt and an oversized green sweat suit was enjoying what she calls "being normal." After three weeks of intensive training in Austria, Canada's top-ranked skier, downhill specialist Kerrin Lee-Gartner, 25, was seizing a few precious days of rest at home, a neat three-bedroom bungalow in a quiet Calgary neighborhood that she shares with her husband, former skier and soccer player Mike Gartner. But the routine will be brief. Despite eight grueling years of international racing as a member of the Canadian ski team—interrupted by knee injuries that would have retired lesser competitors—she now has her sights fixed on the most intense competition of them all: the Olympic Games. Says Lee-Gartner, whose best finish at the 1994 Calgary Games was an eighth-place in the combined downhill and slalom event, "I needed another shot at the gold medal. The dream does not die that easily."

Especially not for a skier who grew up in Kamloops, B.C., two dozen years from Nancy Greene, who won Olympic gold and silver medals on the old slopes of Grenoble in 1968 (page 41). "Nancy Greene was a community influence," says Lee-Gartner. "She's why I wanted to prove to many competitive skiers." Another reason was Red Mountain, nestled from the skier's family home. It was on Red Mountain that Kerrin Lee, then age 3, first strapped on a pair of skis and stumbled awkwardly behind her older sister Kelly. & Later, Kerrin competed in the local Nancy Greene beginner races, advancing quickly to more serious competition. Lee-Gartner has always enjoyed the strong support of her family, a necessity that she says she counted on heavily during her recovery from two serious accidents during her national team career.

Often, her parents traveled with her to competitions, volunteering their time as race officials and skid attendants, says Lee-Gartner. "Both were from Saskatchewan." As for the young downhiller herself, by 18 she had qualified for the Canadian national C team—two notches below the best—although first world championship race at Bormio, Italy, in February, 1989.

A year later, disaster struck. Hurtling at close to 60

in p.h. down a World Cup course at Val d'Isère, France, during her second World Cup season, Lee-Gartner struck a rock with her right ski. "It stopped the ski but my leg kept going," she recalled, "tearing both the inside and cross ligaments of my right knee." Surgery reconstructed the shattered ligaments, but it took eight months of daily physiotherapy before she was able to return to the slopes for the 1989-1990 season. There, she discovered that her physical recovery had retained her only part of the way to competitive form. "Physically, you can come back," says the athlete. "But it is a lot tougher to do it mentally."

Her toughness would be tested again. On Feb. 27, 1994, in the last event of the year's World Cup season at Steamboat Springs, Colo., Lee-Gartner flew over a bump and landed twice her back on her skis. That time, her left knee broke. "I heard a tear," she recalls, "just an excruciating painful snap." Undeterred by the accident and the additional surgery that followed, three months later she hoisted down the side of a Calgary church to marry husband Mike, the Austrian-born former coach of the Canadian women's Alpine ski team. They train together and share a love for golf (she has a 13 handicap). "It is unusual for a North American skier to be married," and the 340-lb., five-foot, eight-inch freckle-faced athlete. "But for me, it is like having another backbone. He understands the sport and my dreams."

Those dreams remain focused on Olympic gold. To realize them, she will have to turn in the performance of her life. Although she won her first Canadian downhill championship last year at Panorama, B.C., 90 km southwest of Banff, her best-ever international performance was a third-place finish in a World Cup race last season. And Lee-Gartner: "That made me realize all those injuries were worth it; that I had another Olympic chance." She acknowledges that she will need more than a little luck to turn that chance into reality. "Everything has to be right on the day of the race," she added. "The right size, the right weather, no snow, the right starting number." After recovering from two near-crippling injuries to lead Canada's ski team, Lee-Gartner may be overdue for good fortune in February.

JOHN ROWSE in Calgary

Lee-Gartner: while most competitors are single, she considers her husband to be "another backbone"

LEE-GARTNER

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Indelible Memories

1988 OLYMPIC SILVER MEDALLIST BRIAN ORSER RECALLS THE GLORY



The panes-by at Toronto's city hall square were invited to an unexpected performance. A juggling performance using the rings as a backdrop for a picture of Olympic double silver medallist, and former world-champion figure skater Brian Orser. When the photo session ended, Orser put on his skates and took a turn on the ice—casually skating, and unsurprisingly with the complete elegance that carried him through Canadiana from 1981 and 1984, in addition to his international honours. Orser is now skating perfection.

It seems incredible that four years have gone by since the Olympic Winter Games in Calgary, and that in less than those short months, our national teams will be battling for Olympic gold in Albertville, France. Just the thought of the tough competition that our athletes will soon face stirs my own deeply competitive instincts, sending a rush of adrenaline surging through my body. Looking ahead to the Games, I can't help but feel a flood of vivid memories from Calgary. I will never forget how my heart pounded when the huge crowd of 60,000 people in McMahon Stadium jumped to their feet and cheered wildly as I carried the Canadian flag into the opening ceremonies.

Now I can erase the memory of how that warm reception quickly gave way to the mounting pressure to surpass my childhood, Brian Boitano of the United States, and win the gold medal for all of Canada. In my mind's eye, I can still clearly see the tiny mistake in the triple jump that cost me the gold, but on the final day of the Games, my feeling of disappointment gave way to a sense of satisfaction as the Olympic flame flickered and went out—a humdrum week in my life was over.

It was not supposed to end the way it did. I was the world champion and had won the silver medal at the 1984 Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. The whole country was eagerly anticipating a gold-medal performance in Calgary. When my name was called and I skated out onto the ice, the Olympic Stadium seemed to be crackling with energy. Suddenly, there I was—Brian Orser: from small-town

Orson, completely alone in the middle of the rink in front of 20,000 people. I was saying to myself over and over, "This is it, this is the Olympics."

Then, the first strains of *The Red*, Russian composer Dmitri Shostakovich's epic composition celebrating the Russian Revolution, started, and for the next 4½ minutes I was lost in a world of my own. I poured every ounce of concentration and energy I could muster into my routine, and when I landed my final triple jump, the Stadium was vibrating with thousands of applause. Like the perfect thing, I felt that I had skated one of the best routines in my life and that the gold medal was mine. All that remained was for me to climb the podium and accept it. For the rest of the couple of minutes, with the medal all but in my grasp, I was filled with a feeling of everything any I finally knew what it felt like to win the gold.

Then came the crushing, gut-wrenching letdown. I knew that Boitano had also skated exceptionally well, and then I got the signal that still haunts as my memory today. The head official slowly raised two fingers in the air. It seemed impossible, but suddenly I was second, and my dream of Olympic gold vanished into the cold Calgary night. With the whole country, if not the entire sporting world, watching me in silence, I had to come back down to earth without showing my deep disappointment.

As I look back, I can still remember that I could have soared so high and fallen so low in just a flicker of time. But as the months went by, I understood that the fact that just to compete at the Olympic Games is a rare and wonderful experience. After all, only a handful of the world's top athletes ever get an opportunity to compete in the Games. And only a very few of them leave the Games with a medal.

And even though I was the reigning world champion at the time, I never thought for one second that winning the Olympics actually began when I met with my coach and manager, Doug Leigh, in June, 1987, a full nine months before our Canadian team's entrance into McMahon Stadium. In our meeting, we discussed the upcoming Games and set a daunting goal: to win nothing less than the gold medal in Calgary.

Almost immediately, we set monthly, weekly and daily training goals, but to take the gold in Calgary, we knew that I would have to peak at the highest level of physical and



PHOTO: MICHAEL GOODMAN

Orser looks back at winning silver; I can still clearly see the tiny mistake in the triple jump that cost me the gold.



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mental training, almost as the way over the competition. To peak precisely at that point, however, required complete harmony among each coach, my choreographer, Ueli Kessler, and myself.

That is not easy to accomplish in an Olympic year. Demands from the media and the pressure of the Games not only increase the pressure on the athletes, but also create hundreds of distractions. The television networks, newspapers and magazines all wanted time for interviews, and I felt that as national and world champion, I had to accommodate everyone. But finally, Leigh informed me and I decided to do the Orilla, Ont., arena, where we were training, behind us.

Despite the strict control that Leigh exerted over our training regimen, the pressure to win the gold in Calgary continued to mount. If someone even hinted that I might fall short of my goal, it would trigger a rash of negative thoughts. As a result, the actions and responsibilities of the people surrounding me were as critical as my own performance. Every time my coach was asked, "How is Brian doing?" his reply was always, "We are right on track." In the end, the intensity that we created on that small ice rink in Orilla between my coach, choreographer and family was quite beautiful.

But winning takes more than harmony and positive thinking. It also requires brute determination. And during the early summer of 1987, I stuck doggedly to the set plan. I started each day at 5 a.m. with a high-energy breakfast of organic food, including grains, nuts, bananas, oats, fruit and squeezed orange juice and coffee. Then, I left for the Orilla arena for its hours of intense, uninterrupted training. In 1988, figure skating still contained a compulsory figure sequence, and I would spend the first two or three hours working on my highly demanding figures routine, trying various patterns with the ice with my skates.

After three hours of work, I would eat another high-energy meal. That one usually consisted of what we called "power balls", homemade fruit protein packs, oats, almonds, peanut butter, nuts and brewer's yeast. Following that, I practiced my actual Olympic routine for about three hours. I had my own apartment in Orilla, and when I arrived home I would usually prepare a hearty meal of chicken or fish, along with fresh organically grown vegetables. But despite the heavy workload, my training was not over. In the evening, I would either head to the Orilla YMCA or back to the rink for an hour of night training and skating. Finally, at about 9 p.m., I would wind down by watching a movie video—and prepare to do it all over the next day.

By sticking with a tightly controlled training program, I was able to take some of the pressure off myself because I could carefully measure my progress. But for many other figure skaters, a more relaxed approach seems to work better. Canadian and three-time world champion Kurt Browning of Canadice, Alta., for one, takes a completely different approach. In situations where I would try to ease the pressure through a methodical training program, Browning actually tries to add to the pressure he is under—to improve his performance. If the competition is improp-

er and the pressure is not there, he does not train well. In fact, the normal pattern for Browning is to skate below his capabilities just before world championships. Then, when everyone is starting to worry that he is not ready for the big event, Browning arrives and skates like the great champion that he is.

Browning's main rival for Olympic gold, Victor Petrenko of the Soviet Union, on the other hand, follows a training pattern similar to mine. But because of the political turmoil in his homeland, he left the Ukrainian part of Ukraine in September and is training in Boston. That is a big change. I know that, for me, such a disruption would have been disastrous. Browning and Petrenko will also have to battle Christopher Bowman of the United States, who two months ago won a major U.S. competition and is now a clear favorite to win the gold in Albertville. Bowman is so orthodox and fanatical that Sports Illustrated magazine described him as "A Russian from hell." Bowman, who sometimes infuriates his coaches with his casual approach to training, is now living in Toronto and



training with former Canadian champion Todd Crockett. But the stress of the upcoming Olympics may be getting even to Bowman earlier this month, he showed up at the training rink with his black hair bleached blond. But he loves to perform and, like Browning, he relies heavily on the adrenaline that flows in a major competition to elevate his skating level.

As they train, those great skaters will become increasingly aware that the Olympics are tentatively close at hand. But then, just before they reach the first month, disaster is a good word. They are about to go through one of the most high-powered and intense periods of their lives. I was fortunate enough to experience both the thrill of top international competition and the spirit of the Games in Sarajevo and Calgary. And with the Olympics well behind us now, the most important advice that I could give to our athletes would be simply to enjoy and cherish every moment of the Albertville Games—because when the Olympic flame finally dies and goes out, their memories will linger, but their lives will never be the same. □

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SPECIAL REPORT

Victory's Cost

CANADA SHIFTS FROM REWARDING THE MEDALLISTS



It is a chestnut—and much older—than Johnson who now struggles to regain the spotlight he once commanded. But because of the steroid scandal that stripped him of his 1988 Seoul Olympic gold medal at the 300-m sprint, Johnson still casts a long shadow over other Canadian Olympians. The crisis, which spared Johnson and several other Canadian athletes, inspired the federal government to impose tough new anti-doping measures, including more frequent, and often random, testing for drug use among the country's best athletes. "I accept that we have to be tested, but it is becoming extreme," said Calgary swimmer Mark Tewksbury, 23, the world-record holder in the 100-m backstroke. Tewksbury has been checked for drug use 11 times in a seven-month period. This year—much longer than the 17 days he added "I wouldn't have a problem if other countries were doing it, too, but it is frustrating being

a leader when no one else is following."

With drug tests costing the government as much as \$300 each, Tewksbury said that he would prefer "to see the money spent on helping me to swim better." But his advice is going unheeded. Since the Seoul fiasco, the federal government, while increasing its annual budget for controlling drug use to \$3.1 million (reviously from \$1 million in 1989), has established the Canadian Anti-Doping Organization to oversee sports' swiftness. But that is only the most visible outcome of the Johnson effect. Since the Seoul Games, and the subsequent inquiry by Ontario Supreme Court Justice Charles Dubin, Ottawa has undertaken a complete re-examination of Canadian athletics. A three-person, part-time federal task force examining federal sports policy will report to Fitness and Amateur Sport Minister Pierre Colpron in mid-December. In-vestigators report it is concerned about a shift in emphasis away from looking after athletes and towards encouraging their play and wider participation in sports by all Canadians.

The impact of these long-pending changes has already been felt at the most recent levels of

Johnson returns from Seoul: new rules will encourage competitors—at all levels

Sport Canada, the Health and Welfare Canada department that oversees Canadian athletes. In October, former Olympic runner Alfred Hofman was transferred from her job as director general, making her, in the words of one Sport Canada official, "the fall guy for the Johnson effect." Hofman, who is now in charge of strategic planning at another branch of Health and Welfare Canada, had held the athletes job for a decade, during which Sport Canada implemented several measures aimed at cultivating improved mental performances by Canadian athletes.

But in the post-Seoul climate, critics charged that federal policies—including linking athletes' funding to their performance—had fostered an ethic of victory at all costs. They pointed to a 1998 federal commission study, *Toward 2000*, which suggested that the goal of federal policy should be to enable athletes to win. But Hofman is angered by attempts to "denigrate" the language in *Toward 2000*. "The overwhelming majority of Canadian athletes don't cheat," she said. "Those few who chose to do so did it because there was a subconscious of doping at their sport or because of the commercial opportunities that go along with winning. Government policy wasn't a factor."

Indeed, individual sports federations have also equated winning with success. But Marjorie Blackhurst, a member of the federal task force, notes that even federal these attitudes may be in the process of being replaced by a greater concern for fairness. Still Blackhurst: "Fair play is one of our most strongly held values and Canadians were horrified by what happened in Seoul."

In fact, opinion polls done for the task force by Decima Research Inc. reveal that while Canadians still want to see their athletes competing internationally, they do not sanction victory at any cost. Blackhurst insists that Ottawa will not put the commitment to fair performance athletes in the long-term, she added, she believes that Canada will guarantee more internationally competitive athletes by encouraging a wider participation in sports. Such recommendations—and the possibility of less money for those new if the results of these sports—have unsettled some athletes. Tewksbury said that he fears the post-Johnson backlash may mean that Canadian athletes "will cheer the loudest, look the best, but not win anymore." For Canadian Olympians, Albertville in February and Barcelona in July and August may be the last group of Ottawa's current methods of engineering champions.

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Alpine Playground

INTRODUCING THE GAMES, AND THE STRONGEST PLAYERS, OF 1992



ALPINE SKIING: A popular pastime in the Alps since the turn of the century, the thrilling downhill events required modern technology—including lifts and snowmaking machines—solving these into the Olympic mainstream. Formally added to the Winter Games of 1948, Alpine skiing quickly became one of the glimmer sports. Men and women compete separately in five events: downhill is least

of pure speed; slalom gates are set in a course, but with technically demanding turns and narrow through gates; giant slalom (a longer course); the super giant slalom (faster and steeper); and the Alpine combined, in which skiers compete in separate downhill and slalom competitions and their marks are combined. The 1992 Games will also feature speed skiing as a demonstration event—in a steep race run in which contestants may break the world speed record of 143 m.p.h.

The contest: Western Europeans, particularly the Italians, Swiss, French and Austrians, dominate all events. Canada's best chance for a medal lies with Calgary downhill specialist Kenna Lee-Gentner.

BADMINTON: Part of the Winter Games since they began at Chamonix, France, in 1924, the event combines fast cross-country skiing with tennis shooting. The sport has a long history—dating back to the 19th century as the first form of Nordic armistice for two continents. Until 1924, the event was known as the military patrol. When the Winter Games resumed in 1948 after a wartime suspension, organizers dropped the event because of its military associations. It resurfaced during the 1960 Winter Games at the bachelors. There are individual events for men (10 km, 30 km and a four-by-7.5-km relay) and women (7.5 km, 10 km and a three-by-7.5-km relay).

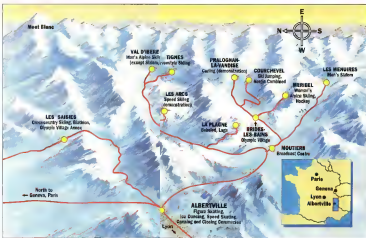
The contest: Usually dominated by Germany and the Soviet Union, but Myrland Söder of Newfoundland, Que., who placed second in the 1991 World Cup, is a strong medal contender.

BOWLING: Invented in Switzerland in the 1870s as a holiday pastime for the elite rich, the high-speed, high-risk sport has been part of the Olympic Games since 1924. Teams of two or four men play on a curved wooden, ice-lined track roughly a mile long at speeds of up to 95 m.p.h. at shots that, in the four-man event, weigh up to 700 lb.

The contest: A Canadian team led by Chris Lorn of Windsor, Ont., 2000's World Cup champions in the four-man event, poses a strong challenge to long-standing East German and Swiss domination.

FREESTYLE SKIING: Two of the three freestyle skiing events (butterfly and aerial) remain as demonstration events—all three were demonstrations at the 1988 Games in Calgary. Airt skiers at the third category, mogul, get their first opportunity to compete for Olympic gold at Albertville, where aerialists for men and women (butterfly) will be part of the official medal program. The mogul event evolved mostly in the Alps in the late 1960s. Contestants perform two aerial maneuvers (specific turns or positions in the air) while navigating a steep, hilly course.

The contest: Canada excels in the two categories that are still



demonstration events. In last season's Grand Prix events, Philippe LaRoche of La-Beauport, Que., won the aerial gold medal and David Walker of Thunder Bay, Ont., won the bronze in bobsled. Canada's top-ranked mogul skier, Leslee Morrison-Henry, who lives in Naples, Fla., won the bronze medal in the women's 1991 Grand Prix.

CURLING: A demonstration sport at the 1924 and 1932 Games, curling disappeared from the Olympic scene until its return at the demonstration level in Calgary in 1988. It will have the same status at Albertville, although the Canadian Curling Association and other organizations are lobbying for its recognition as an official sport in future Winter Games.

The contest: Men's skip Kevin Martin of Edmonton and women's skip Julie Sutton of Victoria both lead rides, as the four-member teams are known, capable of victory in Albertville. They both won silver medals in the 1992 world championships.

HOCKEY: Canadian teams dominated the sport from its Olympic beginning, at the Summer Games of 1920 and in the Winter Games from 1924 on. They won the gold medal as fine of the first six competitors. But Canada has failed to capture a medal in the sport since it was a bronze in 1968. Over that period, the Soviet Union has dominated.

The contest: With the Soviet Union in political disarray, and with the brilliant 16-year-old forward Eric Lindros playing with the Canadian squad, Canada re-emerges as a legitimate medal contender.

FIGURE SKATING: A staple of the Winter Olympics from the start, it is the most subjective water sport to judge—and a rule change this year promises to further complicate the task. Skaters will continue to

three-time—World Cup champion, in men's power for gold, if he can overcome back problems. East German men's skaters, who won the past three Games, Canada's best chance lies with Jodie Chirko of Laval, Que., sixth in last year's World Cup. The Soviets are consistently strong both in pairs, where Canada's Lloyd Eisler and Isabelle Brasseur are contenders, and ice dance, where Canadian retired Paul and Isabelle Boivin, who skate for France, are likely medalists.

NORDIC SKIING: Practiced for centuries by armies engaged in winter campaigns (over snowbound terrain, Nordic, or cross-country, sking) became part of military competitions in Norway in 1767. A Winter Olympics event since 1924, it is now divided into two categories. In the strict cross-country section, men compete in 10-, 15-, 30- and 50-km runs, as well as a 40-km (30-by-10-km) relay. In the same category, women have 10-, 15- and 30-km runs and a 30-km (10-by-10-km) relay. The second, more subjective category is the Nordic combined, featuring a 70-m ski jump followed a day later by a 35-km race.

The contest: Dominated by Germans, Swiss, Austrians and Soviets, Canada is not a significant medal contender.

SPEED SKATING: Men's speed skating has been part of the Winter Olympics since they began in 1924; a separate category for women was started in 1960. In traditional long-track (1000-m and 1500-m) events, competitors compete against the clock over five distances for men (500 m, 1,000 m, 1,500 m, 5,000 m and 10,000 m) and four for women (500 m, 1,000 m, 1,500 m, 3,000 m and 5,000 m). A more dramatic version of speed skating enters the Olympic schedule as a medal sport for the first time at Albertville. It is short-track racing, in which groups of as many as eight skaters speed around tight 110-m ovals as an ice surface smaller than a hockey rink. Individual short-track events are 500 m for men and 1,000 m for women, relays are 3,000 m for men and 2,000 m for women.

The contest: Quebec's Suzanne Venier captured two gold medals at Sarajevo 1984, but Sweden, Germany and the Soviet Union have won most men's medals, while the eastern German line dominated the women's events in short track. Canada's main medal contender is Sylvie Daigle of Sherbrooke, Que., who set a 500-m world record at a pre-Olympic meet in Albertville on Nov. 16.

SKI JUMPING: A sport with a long tradition in Europe, ski jumping has been part of the Winter Olympics since 1924. A one-only event, it consists of two separate jumps, the 70 m and the 90 m, based on the distance from the point of takeoff to the landing area.

The contest: Scandinavians, Germans and Eastern Europeans are consistent winners. Canada is not a major medal contender.

LUGE: The luge (French for sleigh) emerged as a racing vehicle in Switzerland in the 1860s and—despite protests that it was too dangerous—became an official Olympic event, using the bobbed run, in 1924. Contestants in skeleton, aerodynamic body suits, either alone or in pairs, lie on their backs and plummet feet first down a 200-m-long track of ice at speeds up to 75 m.p.h., steering by pulling the runners with their ankles.

The contest: German men and women, mainly from the east, thoroughly dominate the sport. Canada is not a likely medal contender.

Compiled by Bruce Bellamy, Stephen Bourque, Alex MacGregor

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Europeans are expected to dominate the Alpine slalom events on the icy slopes of the French Alps. Marc Girardelli (right), who skis for the Luxembourg, is a superb slalom skier, while France's hopes rest on super-giant-slam specialist Candide Merle (above).



Speed Skating: 1984

As a storm raged on the morning of Feb. 10, 1984, work crews battled to keep the snow from accumulating on the Olympic speed skating oval in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. A few hours later, Gustav Boucher, the greatest speed skater that Canada has ever produced, slowly cooled the track in preparation for what would become one of the greatest weeks in Canadian Olympic history. Later that day, he won the bronze medal



in the 500-m race, and by the end of the week he had cleared Olympic gold twice, in the 1,000-m and 1,500-m events.

Boucher, who grew up in a suburb of Quebec City, won a silver medal in the 1,000-m event at the Lake Placid, N.Y., Olympics in 1980. Over the next four years, he continued to improve, and his medal count from Sarajevo is unmatched in Canadian Winter Olympic history. Recalls Boucher: "I knew when I did well in the 500 m that I could win." Now 33 and living in Montreal, Boucher is marketing a program designed to help even professional hockey players skate faster.



Bobsled: 1964

Montreal-born Viktor Kreny and his three talented teammates astonished their competitors by setting a track record on their first run down the treacherous, mile-long Olympic course at Innsbruck, Austria, in 1964. The Canadians went on to take the gold medal—Canada's only one so far in the event. Joining Kreny, a Harvard business school graduate and accomplished skier and skier, was his brother, John, and two other Montrealers, Peter Kirby and Douglas Jenkins.

Hockey: six golds

Canada's national pride first appeared in the Olympics at the Summer Games in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920, when the Winnipeg Falcons won the gold medal. Hockey moved to the Winter Olympics with its inauguration in Chamonix, France, in 1924—and Canada was four of the next five golds. But its competition grew tougher. Canada's dominance came to an end. The Edmonton Mercurys captured Canada's last hockey gold in Oslo in 1968. In the next Games since then, the Soviet Union, which became Canada's arch-rival in the sport, has won the Olympic gold seven times, and the United States has won it twice.



Canadiana Lloyd Elster and Isabelle Brasseur (opposite), the pair skaters, hope to fly high in Albertville. The most daring performance may be the French, who are led by innovative ice dancers Paul and Isabelle Duchesnay (top), Canadians who skate for France, and skater/figure skater Nancy Hennrich (left).

Women's Alpine: 1960, 1968, 1976

As a teenager, Nancy Hennrich watched Ann Huggard, the outstanding skier from Ottawa who also won Canada's first Olympic gold medal in skiing at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960—and she vowed to win her own. And just eight years later, Hennrich won the title, two off its best when she won the Olympic gold medal in the giant slalom at Grenoble, France. The raw competitive spirit that earned her to the



Olympic medal was evident even in her youth, when she would race down the steep slopes of Red Mountain, which towered above her hometown, B.C., home.

In 1967, Hennrich stood to the world giant slalom championship, but it was her Olympic victory in 1968 that turned her into a national hero. At Grenoble, with her male heavily handicapped from an earlier competition, she charged into the downhill run and finished 10th. She rallied to win the silver in the slalom, and that set the stage for one of the greatest giant slalom runs in history, with Hennrich taking the gold medal. "I put every ounce of energy into it," she said in 1976. Kathy Kretzer of Timmins, Ont., also skied to a gold medal in the giant slalom at the Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria, but it is Hennrich's dramatic win that most Canadians recall. "Everywhere I went, there were parades," and Hennrich "I didn't realize how many people were affected by it."



Pairs Figure Skating: 1960

As teenagers, they were a study in contrasts: Robert Paul was an awkward and shy as Barbara Wagner was graceful and effervescent. But when the Tarantula siblings skated together, they moved in breathtaking harmony. They first came together on the ice in 1952; over the next eight years they won five national, one North American



and four world titles. With the 1960 Olympics looming, the pressure to bring home a gold medal was intense. Nicolas Wagner: "If we had our way, I don't know whether I could have gone home."

Canada's chance for Olympic gold appeared to survive the skaters. As the critical event began, they seemed destined for disaster when, a minute into their routine, the record they were skating to skipped, throwing them out of step. Assuming that the judges had also noticed, Wagner and Paul stopped skating. As the record was reset, they regrouped—and turned in a gold-medal performance. Said Paul: "When it was over, I sat down and cried for a half-hour."



Among the Games' exciting demonstration events are freestyle scrubs (top, with Canadian Philippe LaRoche) and speed skiing (above, with Marii Kuntz of the United States)

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Women's Figure Skating: 1948

As a very young child, Barbara Ann Scott recalls, she often peered through the frogy windows of her Ottawa home at the skaters during across the frozen Ottawa River. With a new pair of strap-on skates that she received for her third birthday, Scott took her first awkward strides on an ice-covered Ottawa lake. Just eight years later, she became the youngest skater ever to capture a Canadian power figure skating



trophy. She went on to win her first of four Canadian senior titles in 1944, and in 1947 and 1948 she became the first North American to win the women's world figure skating championship.

Canadians, enraptured by the prize an ballerina's success, quickly followed her progress towards the 1948 Olympics. On the day of competition, two championship hockey games had left deep ruts in the Olympic ice. Undaunted, Scott leapt into a gauntlet series of spins and jumps, skating handily to victory—and the first individual gold ever won by a Canadian in the Winter Olympics.



Canadians to watch include Kerrie Martin (top) and his highly skilled oca's curling rink, and short-track speed skater Sybil Daigle (above). German Georg Hackl and Stefan Blumner are favored in bage pairs.



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In Search Of Glory

THE OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM TRIES TO REGAIN CANADIANS' ENTHUSIASM



Canadians have seldom embraced their Olympic hockey team with such enthusiasm. Convinced that the professional players of the National Hockey League are the best in the world, Canadians have at the same time been reluctant to avoid much emotion in the acceptance of junior players who have usually won the Maple Leaf into Olympic competition. Hockey fans have feared poor Olympic finishes since Canada's last gold medal in 1952 with the observation that such superstars as Bobby Orr and Wayne Gretzky never contributed to the Games. Some afraid may change at Albertville, bolstered by scoring sensation Eric Lindros and former NHL goaltender Denis Shorin, the current team gives Canada its best chance of winning a medal again. Whether it will be able to spark excitement among Canadian hockey fans is another matter.

One reason for the change in Canadian fortunes is that in hockey, as elsewhere, a new world order is emerging. With their country crumbling and many of their best players now employed in the NHL, the more dominant Soviets have become objects of sympathy rather than fear. Where the mighty Soviets once towered over all others, there is now a rough parity in skill among the top hockey nations. That should improve the Canadian team's chances of securing a medal and bring an end to inept conduct. Said Canadian coach Bruce King: "It is more interesting today."

At the same time, Canada is preparing to put one of its strongest teams in Russia into the Olympic ring. That is partly a matter of luck. Lindros and Shorin are available after being loaned to Canada with strict conditions. But Lindros, for one, professes to be excited at joining King's Olympic squad. Acknowledging a lull in following his return to the Ottawa Senators' senior team after leaving Team Canada with the Canada Cup in September, he said: "The last came back to me in this line with the national team." Added Lindros, 18, who rejected a reported \$50-million contract offer to play for the Quebec Nordiques this season: "Hockey is not all about making money."

Other players, too, display all-star attitude towards donning the red-and-white Canadian Olympic jersey. "I turned down money [from the Boston Bruins] to play here," said 23-year-old Quebec native Joe Jensen. Canada's leading scorer at the team's last 34 exhibition games, with 42



CHRISTIAN LAM

points, Jensen says that playing for his country gives him "a special feeling, especially in Europe."

Even at home many have more trouble sharing that enthusiasm. King's emphasis on defensive play, rather than the swift and skilled open-ice flair of the NHL's best, has alienated diehard spectators. And in Calgary in 1988, the King-coached Canadians finished out of the medals in fourth place. Last week, King blamed that disappointing outcome as "five or six soft mistakes against Finland." He added: "The main line error gets you first in Olympic hockey."

But with the Olympic competition more evenly matched than ever, Canada's success may now depend on King's ability to tap the strengths that legendary Soviet coach Anatoli Tarnav always associated with Canadian hockey players: heart and desire. If King can elicit those qualities from his team next February, Canadians may yet find their own confidence restored—much like an Olympic hockey team.

BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa with
JOHN HENSE in Calgary

Lindros checks in exhibition play against France: the national team has spent decades in the NHL's shadow



JOHN HENSE

SPECIAL REPORT

Leaders (left) and team members: some sports suffered after 1988

Creating Heroes

IT TAKES MONEY TO MINT OLYMPIC GOLD



Pierre Lueders' dream may one day make him famous—on a wealthy But for now, the 21-year-old Edmonton-born bobsledder and aspiring Olympic medalist must rely on friends and family to keep

him afloat, alone. Lueders is a member of Canada's top-tier bobsled team, and he is determined to qualify as driver for the national team at the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway. To achieve his goal, Lueders already trains full time at Calgary's Canada Olympic Park. But like hundreds of other junior athletes, he receives no readily coming allowance from Ottawa. As well, Bobsleigh Canada, which pays for coaches, sleds, and travel for the isolated team, has slashed its budget by about 15 per cent since the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics—partly because of limited government funding, but also because the corporate sponsors from the Calgary period, Petro-Canada, Molson Breweries and Faj

Phon Film Canada Inc., have withdrawn support. Lueders is clearly aware that Canadians expect top finishes from athletes who must struggle for funding. "If there is no money for developing athletes," he said, "you can't expect them to win medals."

Lueders manages by living with friends in Calgary during winter training, and then moving into his parents' home in Edmonton as the summer while working as a construction worker. Similar financial obstacles confront most would-be Winter Olympians. Conquered with the years leading up to the Calgary Games, Ottawa now contributes about the same level of overall funding to winter sports through various programs. But corporations, lured in by occasion and advertising line promotional value from Albertville that they had from the Calgary Games, have cut back their sponsorships. Corporate support for Canada's Winter Olympic sports has declined to \$3.8 million this season from \$4.3 million in 1987-1988.

This year, Ottawa's funding arm, Sport Canada, will contribute about \$5 million directly to

national winter sports associations, about the same amount as in 1987-1988. As well, in 1988, the government renewed its Best Winter Winter sports program with \$32 million in funding. But as they look beyond the Albertville Games, sports officials note that the government may cut its funding as part of its attempts to slash the federal deficit.

For most sports, however, one bright spot amid the financial gloom is provided by a handful of endorsement deals created following the Calgary Winter Olympics. The largest fund, administered by the Calgary Olympic Development Association, totals an impressive \$40-million nest egg—\$30 million of that from the surplus from the 1988 Games, and the rest provided by Ottawa. Interest from that fund helps maintain Canada Olympic Park and other Games venues. Those facilities have helped the bobsledders and other teams to save on training and travel expenses.

\$50, only figure skating has managed to avoid the cash-capturing snafus by other sports. The Canadian Figure Skating Association has increased its budget to \$4.9 million this season from \$3.7 million in 1987-1988. Strong performances by three-time medal winner champion Keri Browning and other skaters have helped win the association more money from Ottawa, which bases its funding partly on competitive performances, and from corporations. As well, the association collects enough fees from its 178,000 members to cover two-thirds of its budget. But for aspiring champions in less glamorous sports, like bobsledder Pierre Lueders, both the competitive and financial challenges are increasing.

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Val d'Aoste: organizers want to turn Savoyards to ski school to help assure an Olympic welcome

SPECIAL REPORT

The Sprawling Games

FRANCE HOSTS ITS THIRD WINTER OLYMPICS, IN THE SAVOY ALPS



The first sight that greets a driver entering the modern French city of Albertville is a distinctly ugly aluminum factory. The second is an anti-working road. The town itself is a chaotic industrial estate of 18,000 people at the foot of the Alps, where little snow falls even in the depth of winter. But on the southern edge of town, an array of new buildings—a stadium and two hotels—indicates that something special is taking place. On Feb. 8, the 16th Winter Olympics will open at locally, townsmen Albertville—perhaps the most unlikely site ever for the Games.

In fact, the Games will take place in a vast mountain playground that spreads over 600 square miles of Alpine peaks and valleys. Albertville itself will host only the figure skating and speed skating events, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies. The rest of the competitions will be fought out at sites in some other villages as much as 118 km apart. Organizers have scattered the Games over the entire Savoy region to

give all of its deeply competitive valley communities a piece of the Olympic action. The result promises to be the most complex Winter Olympics ever, with the athletes' hosts rivaled only by the challenge of moving a million spectators over heart-scopping mountain roads through the February snows. "Of course it would be simpler to put everything in three locations, as they did in Calgary in 1988," says Jean-Albert Cornard, director general of the Olympic organizing committee, known by its French initials COG. "But the challenge here was to involve the whole region—and solving the problems that come with that."

Involving the whole region meant overturning the traditional mentality of the Savoies. Their Alpine home did not finally become part of France until 1960; previously, it was the domain of the dukes of Savoy, a dynasty noted for its strain of insanity. Older residents in some of the more remote villages still speak an Italian-adjacent dialect that reflects centuries of close links with the people on the other side of the Alps. And it is not only language that sets the Savoies apart. Even more than most mountain folk, they are renowned as a particularly prickly people

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who are tight with money and suspicious of outsiders—stem from the time of the 1968 Summer Olympics. Many towns, including people who have lived there for decades, are "Chicane."

For years, tourism officials despised as local residents tried to work the ski lifts and hotel counters refused even to smile at visitors. The area developed a distinct image problem. But with the Games at night, many companies have sent their employees in compulsory hospitality courses. And, suddenly, the town of Val d'Isère, which has such courses for six years: "It's an uphill battle. It doesn't seem to come naturally for the Savoysards."

The plan to win the Games for the Savoy region was born 10 years ago. In December, 1981, two of the region's most dynamic figures—Jean-Claude Killy, the double-gold-medalist skier for France at the 1968 Winter Games in nearby Grenoble, and Michel Bonnier, a rising star of local politics—announced a campaign to get the 1992 Games. Under Olympic rules, however, a region cannot bid for the competition. As a result, Killy, 48, and Bonnier, 46, who is president of the Savoy regional assembly, had to disguise a local city. They raised a problem because of a traditional rivalry among the area's ski resorts, singing out as host would inevitably offend the other. The solution was to nominate Albertville, where the lack of a winter sports tradition made it acceptable to the rest. It was also the only town in the area with a sizable, year-round population and very good schools.

But long-standing suspicions were not easily assuaged. Three months after winning the Games in October, 1986, Killy announced a plan to increase the number of competitors sites. It would have left two resorts—Tignes and Les Menues—without any events at all. The neglected towns organized furious protests, and Killy resigned as co-president of COJO the returned in March, 1988. Bonnier, Killy's old co-president, put together a compromise that selected local hosts. Tignes got freestyle skiing and Les Menues will host the men's slalom. The rest of the events will be held at sites at eight other resorts ranging from heaving Val d'Isère (Killy's home town) and the site of a men's downhill slalom to tiny Courchevel (ski jumping) and Méribel (bobsled and women's downhill). The men's Olympic Village will be in the age town of Breil-le-Bas, while two other towns will serve as media centers.

The arrangement was politically adroit, but it presented the organizers with a logistical challenge of truly Olympic proportions. The Savoy road network had already lagged. In behind the explosive growth of its ski industry, leading to substantial 13-hour traffic jams on the twisting two-lane roads linking the resorts. The solution was a massive program to upgrade the area's roads and railways—about \$1 billion worth of government spending that seemed wild when it was born 15 years of building into four. Now, a new four-lane highway links Albertville with Modane, a third of the 85-km distance to Val d'Isère, and the mountain roads beyond Modane have been widened. Upgraded railway tracks now bring high-speed passenger trains

directly from Paris into the heart of the mountainous region.

For the 18 days of the Games themselves, organizers have devised an intricate plan. They will close the last few kilometers of roads leading into competition sites to everything but essential traffic for two to three hours before and after events. A fleet of 1,800 buses will ferry spectators, officials and reporters among events, while an army of snow-clearing machines stands ready to keep the roads open. But transport is still the Games' potential weak spot. Michael Hollett, 44, a Tacoma native who has lived for 23 years in Grenoble and now acts as the Canadian team's Olympic athlete and media-sport focus, warns that a major blizzard could block access to the resort sites like Val d'Isère for as long as 24 hours. Hollett, who coaches competitive skiers at the University of Grenoble, "They have to know the weather with dynamite before the roads can even be cleared. It's the only part of the games that hasn't been tested."

The rugged relief of valleys alternating with high mountain means that climatic conditions may vary considerably from site to site. Canadian officials and the French meteorological office have installed automatic weather stations throughout the Savoy region to improve the reliability and accuracy of forecasting during the Games. Organizers have also taken the provision of scheduling key events, such as the men's downhill competition, early in the season to allow for postponements caused by bad weather. But that strategy, in turn, may create a spillover effect that would overload the transport system later on and create even worse road jams.

Many athletes will live at their competition sites to ensure that they, at least, turn up for the events. The Breil-le-Bas Olympic Village will house only about 1,300 at the expense of 2,000 athletes. That arrangement will save transportation costs, but while Canadian officials express faith that it may also soothe the competitors' sense of being part of one Olympic team.

Other difficulties were more easily overcome. With the exception of the temporary stations for the opening and closing ceremonies, all event sites have been located for several years. All the sites are generally considered to be excellent, although Canadians in particular may find the hockey arena at Méribel somewhat disappointing. With only 6,500 seats, it is more like a large community rink than an Olympic venue. COJO officials even managed to keep within their budget of \$850 million, despite major cost overruns in building the bobsled track at La Plagne and the ski jumps at Courchevel. Declared co-director general Constant "Osmont" is to deliver the Games on time and on budget. "Albertville seems close to meeting that promise."

ANDREW PHILLIPS is in Albertville.

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DEFINING A LEADER

AFTER 17 ROCKY MONTHS AT THE LIBERAL HELM, JEAN CHRETIEN LAUNCHES A NEW BID FOR SUPPORT

For Liberal strategists, it merited the Toronto defeat of Jean Chretien a new role—as brooder. On Nov. 20, the 57-year-old Liberal leader performed before 2,200 members of the country's business and political elite who paid \$400 each for smoked salmon, roast beef, Ontario wine—and an aggressive speech by Chretien unveiling a Liberal plan to rescue Canada's floundering economy. Then, the next morning, Chretien and his organizers staged an impoverished downtown Toronto neighborhood beer house for crack dealing, police raids and prostitutes. There, accompanied by the signs of economic hardship, Chretien pressed an aggressive local unemployment counselling centre opened by an aspiring Liberal candidate. Party strategists killed the two events as an orchestrated "diverse package"—with one appearance to present the message and the other to underline it. Said Liberal party communications director Peter Donohue: "We are finished splitting, fading and confusing the guy. We must people to see the man as he really is."

That group of the rejuvenated—and compromised—Liberal leader has yet to be tested. In fact, many senior Liberals say that the real Chretien whom the country knew in the days before the 1995 leadership convention—reluctant, at times emotional, almost always accurate—may never surface again. A series of unexpected breakdowns involving members of his roster: 80-candidate caucus, a frustrated party representative and a disgruntled rank and file, some of whose criticism is contained in internal memorandums obtained by *Maclean's*, has dulled the lustre of what was supposed to be the party's renewed march back to power. Even the opinion poll numbers offer no degree of comfort. A federal Gallup poll last week still put the Liberals at first place with 37-per-cent support, compared



Chretien at a fund-raising dinner in Toronto letting his hair loose.

with 25 per cent for the NDP and 14 per cent for the governing Conservatives. But it also revealed a 13-point Liberal plunge in Quebec to 29 per cent, leaving the party in second place behind the Bloc Quebecois with 42 per cent. "We can't escape this syndrome of fits and starts," said one senior Liberal who requested anonymity. "Every time we get a break, we trip ourselves."

The jarring ups and downs of Canada's once pre-eminent party and its sixth leader were highlighted last week in another form. In Toronto, Chretien vowed to replace the seven-per-cent Goods and Services Tax with a sales system that could include higher corporate taxes—a pledge the Liberal strategists and they hoped would stifle accusations of policy changes by the senior politicians on the same

But many members of the audience paid more attention to the wicker delivery of his plans. Earlier in the week, Chretien experienced another down as his claims to victory in smothering the deadlock over the government's nature of any committee seemed to buckle. The three-party, 38-member committee is expected to resume constitutional hearings—tentative but not exact—after the Liberal chief agreed to lift his party's boycott of the proceedings. Chretien closed during a news conference in Ottawa that he had passed 10 comparisons from Constitutional Affairs Minister Jack Chelch, including an undertaking to (help) a Liberal demand for legislation to enable the government to call a referendum on the final constitutional package. But it was a hollow victory at best—most of the 10 items had already been agreed to in previous negotiations with not only the Liberals, but also the New Democrats, who ended their boycott of the committee two days before the Liberals.

As well, Chretien failed to win a key Liberal demand—the removal of controversial Winnipeg City MP Dorothy Dobbs as the committee's co-leader. In a strategy concocted by Chretien and his senior advisers, the Liberals had set Dobbs' removal in stone prior to making the boycott. Some members of the Liberal caucus privately criticized the strategy. They said that it was motivated by political partnership—and damaged the party's credibility by leaving it open to the charge of playing politics at the expense of nation building. Now, in spite of organizational shuffles that strip Dobbs of much of her leadership power for the remainder of the committee's hearings, she remains in place—a highly visible reminder of Chretien's strategic failure. Said one global views commentator who was asked not to be identified: "We don't need to say another word. Dobbs is still front and centre, and Chretien looks like he made a faux over nothing that ends his own party taking a step."

Chretien suffered a further blow last week when his predecessor, John Turner, appeared to which he was during a Vancouver speech. Devising the proposition, Turner said "I don't believe you can have constitutional issues as encapsulated reduced to a 'yes' or 'no'." And, later, responding to reporters' questions, he said that a referendum would be "divisive."

Clearly, such reflections have unsettled Liberal advisers and upset their carefully crafted plans to get the party back on course. According to insiders, members of Chretien's staff decided earlier this fall to abandon their previous low-profile strategy of low policy announcements and promises—which relied as much on the party coming to its own as the media as it did on the Conservative government's inability to stop its freefall in popular opinion. Now, strategists are combining an aggressive, election-style campaign designed around Chretien's growing confidence with a renewed effort to highlight other high-profile Liberals, such as Montrealer Paul Martin, Chretien's main rival for the leadership at the party's June, 1996, convention.

The conception of the strategy is Chretien himself. To impose his personal stamp, the party in August hired Donohue, a 35-year-old former president of the House of Commons, into an interim press aide to Toronto Mayor Arthur Eggleton, who is stepping down as Dec. 1 Donohue told *Maclean's* that one of his first suggestions was to "show the boss with real people, and not a bunch of suits." Admired by Chretien—who has learned a lesson of English when, as a 28-year-old lawyer, he was first elected to Parliament in 1983—to take English lessons three times a week to improve his grasp of the language. They also urged him to be more accessible to the media—and elsewhere Quebec came into the line for the leader's meeting at Stornoway, the opposition leader's official residence.

The revised Liberal strategy also aimed at curbing dissent within the party's ranks. Among the sources of discontent: Edible Goldstein, Chretien's longtime policy adviser and the architect of the anti-union Bill C-92, caucus members accused Goldstein of silencing Chretien from critics and unfairly guarding access to him. But the appointment as August of former Quebec City mayor Jean Pelletier as chief of staff helped ease much of that discontent. Pelletier, a former politician viewed as being more accessible—and blunt with the leader. Pelletier said that he told Chretien he would take the job, which places him ahead of Goldstein in rank, if the leader accepted one premise: "We cannot have two houses." A trained foe of Chretien's since they met at hearing school in Trois-Rivières, Que., Pelletier said that he was initially furious with Chretien's opposition to—and then equanimity over—the failed Meech Lake constitutional accord and his recognition of Quebec as a distinct society. But he believed "I was saying I knew about my friend in that he doesn't need protection from the truth."

But there are signs that even the organizational changes may not tame the unruly Liberal caucus. On Oct. 24, an internal discussion paper written by Chretien's staff, dated "October 24, 1995," was obtained by the media. In the 71-page

VINDICATING JOHN MURDO

After a court case that cost an estimated \$2 million and included 196 days of testimony by 140 Crown witnesses, Judge Jack Noble of the Ontario Court of Provincial Districts dismissed 25 of the 35 fraud and corruption charges that the RCMP had laid against John Murdo, former minister John Murdo in 1984. Then, the Crown dropped the remaining charges. As stated Murdo said that he would seek the "ultimate vindication" by running for a Liberal nomination in the Hamilton area in the next federal election.

AN INFLUXION OF FARM AID

Finance Minister Donald Macdonald said that Ottawa will remit half of the \$400 million promised in 1995 for farmers, most of them from the Prairie, by October 15. The money will be paid in three installments. The first was paid in July. The second was paid in August. The third will be paid in September. The money will be used to pay the interest on the \$400 million in the next fiscal year from people who are behind in paying their income taxes and from companies that are collecting their tax bills.

THE AMBITIONS OF BOB WHITE

Canadian Auto Workers president Bob White announced that he will seek the presidency of Canada's largest labour organization, the Canadian Labour Congress. White made his announcement just before Shirley Carter, who has been president of the 2.5-million-member CLC since 1988, said that she will step down next year.

A NEW RAPE SHIELD LAW

Justice Minister Kim Campbell said that she will introduce a new bill protecting the rights of sexual assault victims before the end of the year. Campbell said that she is considering ways of ensuring the provision of a rape shield law that protected victims from being convicted in court about their previous sexual activity. The Supreme Court of Canada struck down those provisions in August, stating that the law, as written, limited the rights of an accused person to a full defence.

AN AIDS MALPRACTICE JUDGMENT

What is believed to be the first case of its kind in Canada, the B.C. Supreme Court awarded over \$1 million in medical malpractice damages to a Seattle, B.C., woman who contracted the AIDS virus after receiving sperm that came from an infected local donor during an unsuccessful artificial insemination procedure performed in 1985. The court ruled that Dr. Gerald Kruke failed to adequately warn Ms. Kruke of the risk of the risk of infection involved in the procedure.

report, Wopple commented that newly arrived refugee claimants to Canada be detained in so-called welcome centres—facilities such as unused military bases where they would work without pay until their claim to Canada was approved. Since Liberal was angrily described the centres in thinly disguised concentration camps.

Although Christie denounced the report, he has expressed doubts by some caucus members about the issue of Wopple from his post as critic. Said one Liberal MP: "The leak makes a dangerous and potentially embarrassing moral dilemma. As obvious as Wopple's

betrayal to involvement in the party—but like many others declines to criticize the Liberals or their leader publicly.

Others cite frustration—or political fatigue—as a reason for going up in Quebec, where opposition and former Liberal candidate Serge Proulx and Montreal lawyer Lawrence Wilson, Christie's chief opponent in Montreal and western Quebec, recently withdrew from active party participation. "I've decided to stay out of the game," Wilson told Macdon's. He expressed no regrets over his support of Christie during the 1990 leadership. But, added Wilson, "I North Lake feel

of national unity" to give the government time to strike a deal. Unless the opposition was seen as supportive of these efforts, Johnston wrote, Christie and NDP leader Audrey McLaughlin would be characterized "as nit-picking. Political lawyers who have lost sight of the major issues." Co-opting Christie's full support was just as dangerous, Johnston added, because it might lead to "a serious blow to his [Christie's] mission efforts."

For Christie, while that political edge clearly resided in an uneasy silence in the constitutional frays—the duty of many party members. Western Liberals say that they are disenchanted with the federal party's apparent disinterest in such regional concerns as in Triple E Senate. Liberal Michael Henry, for one, already poked by the Alberta party to campaign for an Edmonton seat in the next provincial election, said that the constitutional issue is very much alive in his riding. But he added: "I don't see as much movement from the federal party as I'd like to in rapidly regaining disaffection."

And in Quebec—the former Liberal fortress, that is central to Christie's electoral success—party stalwarts acknowledge mounting despair over their leader's inability to raise himself above the status of a minor political player. Attendance at federal Liberal party functions in Quebec has been minimal. Only 41 people arrived to chat with Christie during a September head-riser in the Gaspé, fewer than 100 attended the Liberals' October general council meeting in Trois-Rivières. Sam Lando Jalen, a member of the party women's commission and a supporter of Christie during the leadership race, said: "He is not sufficiently present in the media debate here."

Jalen added: "The man is too often associated with the past."

It is a telling indictment—and one that has haunted Christie since he won the leadership. For that part, Liberal supporters are clearly loyalist that they can still call him "the party." Last weekend in Ayer, Que., they held a three-day conference on the party's philosophical direction. Party reform and elections will be discussed at next February's annual policy convention. And for his part, the embattled leader seems to confirm his dedication to the party. "It is tough as hell," he told Macdon's in an interview last month. "I have to grow on the job with everyone watching me. But I have never run away from problems. I have been in difficult spots in my life, and I have never run away from them." Still, the challenge for the 41-year-old, now Jean Chrétien—a veteran of almost three decades as politician and the circle of advisors covering his passage on a rocky journey to prove that he is, indeed, a man with a political future.

BY KAREN FULTON in Ottawa
with correspondent report



Maritime renewed effort to capitalize on the strengths of front-bench Liberals

views are to most Liberals, firing him would only raise questions of conscience."

That public betrayal of Wopple by his own party—and the subsequent embarrassment—is only one of many would-be problems straining Liberal unity. Senior party members say that they are still stunned by the decision in the summer of high-profile backbench adviser and Ottawa lobbyist Richard Anderson, who has fired party because of his frustration over the Liberals' lack of direction. Some perplexed party members note that Goldenberg, among others on Christie's staff, assessed the decision as a betrayal. But Christie's office appears to have miscalculated the damage caused by the latter departure of Anderson, who has since become a high-profile critic of the government.

Indeed, other disillusioned party organizers have quietly retreated to the sidelines with grudge complaints that the Liberals under Christie are forsaking critical policy development in favor of short-term tactics to assuage the Tories' Langrange strategist Michael Robinson, for one, the former manager of Morris's leadership campaign, resigned in September as the party's chief financial officer. He has since

passed and he had worked for it the way he should have, he would have been a hero."

Confidential conversations obtained by Macdon's indicate that problems within party ranks have been growing for some time. According to senior Liberals, most party members were initially prepared to tolerate Christie's leadership on many issues in order to give the leader time to become accustomed to his new job as head of both the party and the official opposition. But few papers on electoral strategy, written last July and August by Liberal party grandee Donald Johnston, allowed the concern about the lack of policy focus. Johnston, also a former cabinet minister in Pierre Trudeau's government, warned in the memo that "a vote against the government no longer counts a vote for the Liberals." He predicted that the Tories were poised to capture the economic and constitutional battles unless the Liberals adopted "solid and perhaps even radical alternatives."

On the constitutional front, Johnston, who says that he will not seek reelection as party president, also predicted that the Tories would manipulate the election timetable "for the sake

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CLOUDS OF DOUBT

FREED HOSTAGE TERRY WAITE RETURNS TO A RAPTUREOUS WELCOME—AND NEW CRITICISMS

Suddenly, he was back—a little thinner, a little grayer, but a the slightest smile again and apparently losing it. Terry Waite, freed by his abductors in Beirut last week after 1,783 days chained to the wall of a windowless room, flew back to England and immediately proved that his ordeal had not dimmed his eloquence. In a lounge at the Royal Air Force base where he touched down in a few minutes, Waite pleaded for an end to hostage-taking, worried the crowd like a hostage-taking politician and even managed some touches of understated British humor. Greeting Robert Rance, the former Archbishop of Canterbury whose special mission he was when kidnappers took him prisoner on Jan. 28, 1987, Waite said: "Dr. Rance, I presume."

Waite's welcome was rapturous, with church bells ringing out across the land at 7 p.m. on the day of his arrival. Also released was American Thomas Sutherland. But Waite's imprisonment had always seemed the most cruel: he went to Beirut precisely to free other hostages and, as the archbishop's representative, carried with him the church's holy aura. But that aura could not protect him last week from renewed questions about his hostage-freeing mission to Lebanon in the mid-1980s. Reports presented new evidence that Waite had been a trust man—writing or unwittingly for U.S. anti-hostage deals with Iran, an operation conducted from the White House by former national security aide Oliver North.

The release of Waite, 52, and the 60-year-old Sutherland was the clearest sign yet that the entire hostage saga might be drawing to a close. Since its escalation started in August, Israel has freed 66 Arab prisoners and returned the bodies of nine guerrillas, while kidnappers have released two Britons and five Americans. And Waite brought a message from



Rance (left) and Waite; Sutherland: hope for an end to the hostage saga

his detractors that within days they intended to free two other Americans, Joseph Griggs and Allen Stein. Griggs's brother, Thomas, who has worked the passing days on a boat containing all the hostages' names outside his home in Narragansett, P.R., told *Newsweek's* last issue: "I feel very excited—perhaps this time, it'll happen for us."

Waite also said that, according to his captors, they would soon release U.S. journalist Terry Anderson, whose status in March, 1985,

makes him the longest-held hostage. And for the first time, the abduction did not tie the Westerners' freedom to that of Arab-held by Israel and its allies in north Lebanon. Finally, it appeared, the kidnappers' agencies in Iran and Syria were determined to close the hostage tie—one of the main obstacles to their countries' ability to open wider channels of aid and trade with the West.

Some analysts said that there might be a link between last week's releases and recent Ameri-

can and Scottish solicitations of two Lebanese for planting the bomb that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December, 1988, killing 270 people. And although few suggested that there was any direct deal, the *Washington Post's* extensive use of Iran and Syria, once prime suspects in the bombing, certainly improved the hostages' prospects. Said Robert Kupperman, senior adviser at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington-based think-tank, "Iran and Syria are coming up to the West for

visited chiefly by the BBC television program *Panorama*, showed that Waite's contacts with North were much more extensive than previously known.

The report said that despite extreme publicity at the time given him credit for negotiating the freedom of several Americans, Waite had almost no part in their release. Instead, it said, the enemy had been driven deeply into North's intimate captivity. Waite had, in effect, been used, perhaps unwittingly, to provide a public explanation for the release of hostages whose freedom was in fact a result of North's then-secret arm deals with Iran. Said Michael Leeson, a consultant to the U.S. National Security Council at the time: "He provided cover for North's operation." Those contacts, in turn, may well have convinced the Islamic militants who took him prisoner that Waite was not an independent, enemy, but an American agent.

The evidence of Waite's close ties with North jived with his almost surely public rage. Ever since he took up the cause of the hostages a decade ago, the media have portrayed him as a selfless crusader, a gentle giant—his towers are tall, seven inches—unfettered by conventional power politics, and a man motivated by deep Christian faith. He first negotiated the freedom of three British missionaries in Iran in 1981. Then, in 1984, he successfully appealed to Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi for the freedom of four British held there. His influence, Waite said then, flowed from his position as an independent representative without ties to any government.

But in 1985, when he turned his attention to the Westerners held in Lebanon, he entered a much more complicated arena. Through leaders of the American in Lebanon Christian Church, he met Vice-President George Bush, whose advisers referred Waite to North as the key White House official responsible for the hostage issue. Waite and North met in May, 1986—the first, according to *Newsweek*, of possibly 30 meetings and "countless" phone calls between them. At least one meeting took place at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury's headquarters in London, in the presence of Rance himself. An Episcopalian priest with extensive Middle East contacts, Canon Simon Kirby, acted as the link between Waite and North.

On Waite's first mission to Beirut, in November, he met North's representative, a Palestinian, who showed that Waite's contacts with North were much more extensive than previously known. The report said that despite extreme publicity at the time given him credit for negotiating the freedom of several Americans, Waite had almost no part in their release. Instead, it said, the enemy had been driven deeply into North's intimate captivity. Waite had, in effect, been used, perhaps unwittingly, to provide a public explanation for the release of hostages whose freedom was in fact a result of North's then-secret arm deals with Iran. Said Michael Leeson, a consultant to the U.S. National Security Council at the time: "He provided cover for North's operation." Those contacts, in turn, may well have convinced the Islamic militants who took him prisoner that Waite was not an independent, enemy, but an American agent.

THE FALL OF VIOLENCIA

After a three-month battle, Yaguajay forces captured the eastern Croatian town of Vukovar, which had become a symbol of the republic's resistance to its fight for independence against the federal army and Serbian volunteers. There were unconfirmed reports of massacres on both sides of the conflict. Croatian officials announced that they will send food, blankets and medical supplies to Yugoslavians this week.

THE MAXWELL MYSTERY

Dr. Carlos Lopez de Letamendi, the Spanish pathologist who conducted the autopsy on British publishing tycoon Robert Maxwell, said that a mark under Maxwell's left ear "could have been caused by a syringe filled with some mortal substance—was certainly haven't ruled out but I don't know." Lopez de Letamendi, 58, was found floating near his yacht off the Canary Islands on Nov. 5. At the time, a controversial book by American journalist Seymour Hersh alleged that Maxwell had close links to the Mossad, Israel's secret service.

A NUCLEAR NORTH KOREA

U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney announced an indefinite postponement of planned troop cuts in South Korea of about 17 per cent to 38,000 soldiers by 1995, because of the threat posed by North Korea's suspected development of nuclear weapons.

TALKING PEACE

The United States invited Arab and Israeli to begin bilateral peace negotiations in Washington on Dec. 4. During a U.S. visit, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that he would agree to discuss the occupied territories during the second round of Arab-Israeli talks. Ben-Shamir told American Jewish leaders that jurisdiction over Jerusalem is not negotiable.

HAITIAN FRAGILITY

A handful of Haitians sought to flee their troubled homeland in the value of \$1,000, a boat carrying about 200 refugees captured off Cuba, showing more than 100. Other asylum-seekers were rebuffed by Canada and the United States. External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall reported claims by 19 Haitians who accused the Canadian Embassy in Port-au-Prince. And President George Bush ordered the deportation of about 1,800 Haitians on the grounds that they are economic, not political, refugees. That a Miami judge halted the deportations until a hearing planned for this week.

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WORLD

ber, 1986, he succeeded in doing what so often Western envoys had done: he made direct contact with the kidnappers. On his return to London, he met with North, who, according to some reports, asked him to wear a tracking device that would have allowed American agents to pinpoint his location if he disappeared as a subsequent mission in Beirut. Eugene Douglas, the U.S. ambassador at large responsible for hostages in the mid-1980s, said last week that Wate accepted it. North, however, denied giving Wate such a device. In any case, Wate made four subsequent visits to Beirut after North informed him that a hostage was about to be released. On at least one trip in 1986, he sent U.S. military helicopters to travel in the region. By then, according to later reports, he was acting largely independently of Raucous—and sometimes in opposition to the archbishop's wishes.

As a result of North's guidance, Wate was present when hostage Barghout Yusef was freed in 1985 and when Ken Lawrence Jones and David Jacobson were released the next year, and Wate received much of the public credit. But after North's arrest-hoaxing plan became publicly known in November, 1986, it became clear that the men had been freed as a direct result of Raucous increasing shipments of munitions and anti-tank weapons from the United States. Report Alaska, a British ter and authority on intelligence matters, said last week that "the matter [involving Terry Wate] was to provide a plausible explanation for the release of hostages, which were in fact the result of deals worked out by Oliver North."

No information that emerged last week provided any direct evidence that Wate knew about North's secret arms deals. In December, 1986, after the hostage operation had become a scandal, Wate freely denied any knowledge of it. He declared "if other people have tried to use me, that is their problem." Last week, Raucous also acknowledged that the church had been "used" by others. North himself denied that Wate had known about the arms-dealing or had acted as an American agent. "He was an agent, if anything, for humanity," North added. Wate, accused of the release with his wife, Frances, and their four children, made no comment. But his cousin John Wate said that he is anxious to clarify his role in the affair, adding "This is a man of integrity."

When he has recovered from his ordeal, Terry Wate will undoubtedly face more press-related questions. The Times of London noted in an editorial last week that the British media have reluctantly concealed their relevance to Wate over the past five years to avoid endangering him or other hostages. But with Wate home and the other Westerners apparently well indeed, the paper said that it was time for the full story to be told. The Church of England, it said, should appoint an independent panel to investigate the hostage affair—and Terry Wate's role in it.

ANDREW PHILLIPS is London chief
HILARY MACKENZIE is Washington

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Pro-independence demonstrators in Kiev at a campaign marked by patriotic fervor

THE SOVIET UNION

The shrinking empire

Ukraine prepares for independence

Ukraine has historically served as a buffer between Russia and the West. But over the three centuries of Russian domination, Ukraine is flourishing in the rich, black sugar lands that produce one-third of the Soviet Union's food supplies and hold one-quarter of its industry. Now, Ukraine is striving to break free from the crumbling empire. Last week, Moldova's Moscow-based Chief Minister Goryunov said, "The Ukrainian capital is the report."

Valeriy Evych Lutsa, the founder of the Soviet state, clearly recognized Ukraine's vital importance to the union. "For us to lose Ukraine," he declared in 1924, "would be the same as losing our head." More than seven decades later, Lutsa's fears are being realized—as some cast, ironically, from after the failed coup in August, the ex-orthodox KGB began to dismantle Lenin's 23-foot-high likeness on the Kovel'skaya. KGB's main symbol—a statue that surrounded had served as a symbol of Soviet colonialism. And Ukrainian voters may soon strike a similar blow against the disintegrating Soviet empire: a Dec. 1 referendum is likely to produce an overwhelming vote in favor of Ukrainian independence. Republican politicians of all persuasions are vying to define the nation's political

future. Declared the chairman of the Ukrainian parliament, Leonid Kravchuk: "It is an urgent issue to ensure any serious political structure."

Over the past three months, 57-year-old Kravchuk, a silver-haired former Communist party apparition, has presented himself as the Ukrainian leader who can best gain freedom from Moscow—and he is favored to win the seven-year mandate, also on Dec. 1, for the republic's presidency. Recent polls indicate that Kravchuk is leading Vyacheslav Chornovil, 53, a former dissident who supports dramatic reforms. Chornovil argues that Kravchuk will not be able to withstand forthcoming elections from Russian leader Boris Yeltsin and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to preserve the union.

Despite partisan rivalry and confusion to achieve independence in some areas with large Russian-speaking populations, there is widespread agreement in Ukraine that outsiders have underestimated the republic's determination to win self-rule. Said Ukrainian Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Tymoshuk: "Generally, Russian, Ukrainian, and Moscow, are about six months behind developments here."

But in Kiev last week, six prominent politicians gathered to discuss Mikhail Gorbachev's role in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was not among those Western countries

The Canadian government has pledged that it would formally recognize Ukraine's Aug. 24 declaration of independence—and it claims the referendum. Within an estimated 400,000 Canadian of Ukrainian descent—including Gov. Gen. Roman Hruschko—Canada has strong links to the republic. Meanwhile, Ottawa-based Canadian Bank Note Co. has agreed a \$35-million contract to print 1.5 billion Ukrainian banknotes. Key officials said that the republic could serve the "private" sector—a modern version of cottage of that name that was used in the region during the 1930s century—in early in March.

From Kiev's Odesa-Hotel, Canadian consul general Nestor Gayenko has been leaving Ottawa and the Canadian Embassy in Moscow informed about developments. Gayenko, a 50-year-old career civil servant, took up the post in September. But because permanent quarters for the consulate will not be ready until February, Gayenko and three other Canadians, as well as 11 local staff members, are currently occupying 10 hotel rooms. Gayenko said that the only unknown before the referendum was the size of the pro-independence vote. He added: "Ukrainian officials are simply proceeding on the assumption that they will be independent. For one thing, they always use the reference, 'The former Soviet Union.'"

Republican assertiveness is causing dismay at the centre of the shrinking empire. In Moscow last week, Gorbachev issued yet another warning of looming catastrophe in the very tightly supervised Soviet economy continued to survive. That forecast did nothing to reassure representatives of the world's leading industrial nations. Financial experts from Canada and the other members of the Group of Seven industrialized countries in Moscow last week sought guarantees that the breakaway republics would accept responsibility for a Soviet foreign debt estimated at \$40 billion.

After three days of negotiations, eight republics agreed to do so, contrary to a previous demand of about \$4 billion in capital repayments on long-term debts. But Ukrainian spokesmen, along with representatives from Uzbekistan, Georgia and Azerbaijan, said that they could not promise repayment until they have the exact size of the debt that they were shouldering and had an inventory of Soviet assets—titles that should be completed by Dec. 1. Said Ukrainian Foreign Minister Vital Puk: "Only a credit would sign in 100 without knowing what it is."

But in Kiev last week, six prominent politicians gathered to discuss Mikhail Gorbachev's role in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was not among those Western countries

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WORLD

be used to purchase American grain. For the first time, that aid will bypass Moscow and go directly to the republics in what amounts to tacit recognition of the shift in power away from the Kremlin.

During the past five months, in fact, many nationalists had expressed skepticism with U.S. President George Bush, saying that he was trying to prop up Gorbachev's failing central government even as Washington sought to force those with Soviet sympathies, they recalled that, during an Aug. 1 visit to Kiev, Bush had earned the republics against indulging in excessive nationalism. Some local politicians, characterizing Bush's statement as the Ukrainian capital as denied, referred to it as "Chicken Kiev."

Meanwhile, the return of Eduard Shevardnadze as Soviet foreign minister, a post that he resigned last December after delivering a prescient

warning about a developing detente, evoked a much more mixed reaction in Kiev than in Washington and other Western capitals. Ukrainian government officials and opposition leaders also praised Shevardnadze's impeccable record of defiance to the Soviet level camp. But they also noted that Shevardnadze was returning to a country, and a government, whose power had eroded dramatically since August—and where the future has become increasingly unclear.

Across the rolling farmland on Russia's western frontier, all developments within the old union are now viewed in relation to the primary political issue in Ukraine: achieving independence. Korchak argues that his republic can, and will, survive on its own, despite its heavy reliance on Russian oil gas and certain raw materials. He and other Ukrainian leaders say that they want to maintain close trade links

with the other members of the old union, particularly with Russia, where leaders appear to have accepted Ukraine's current borders, as well as its separation to become independent.

Ukrainians generally accept the need for a few remaining union structures—most notably, strategic arms deals to control the Soviet Union's 30,000 nuclear warheads. But Kiev officials are currently arguing with Soviet authorities over the sale of that force, and are demanding a veto over the sale of the 2,000 nuclear warheads that are now stationed on Ukrainian soil. At the same time, the republic's legislature recently allocated seven billion rubles, or \$4 billion at the commercial rate of exchange, for the establishment of a 400,000-member Ukrainian army.

Alexander Khaban is helping to direct that effort. The 35-year-old Khaban is the army spokesman for the Ukrainian Defense Ministry, but as of last week he represented half of the Ukrainian military's total manpower to date, only he and one other individual, Defense Minister Kostiantin Morozov, have started work in their new posts. Khaban, still officially serving in the defense army, was dismissed in the new draft of a Soviet paper that with the referendum looming, those arms too looked increasingly anachronistic—throwbacks to the days before the seeds of independence took root in the rich Ukrainian soil. ☐

Ukrainian patriot counting on a Canadian promise of support



THE UNITED STATES

A legacy of hate

David Duke attracts supporters in Canada

Outside the modest white clapboard bungalow in Metairie, a rugged working-class suburb of New Orleans, David Duke roared into the cockpit in his gleaming white Camaro with the air of a man who had just scored a major victory. Only days earlier, his bitter, raspy explosion led for the Louisiana governor's mansion had ended in defeat to one of his most colorful former opponents, Democrat Edwin Edwards. But Duke, a 48-year-old ex-Nazi and former Grand Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, seemed far from discouraged. Casually dressed, he boarded into his light-blue permanent campaign headquarters, smiling his plan to become a thorn in George Bush's side by running at next spring's presidential primaries—and declaring himself "a winner in a lot of important ways." Not only had he won 55 per cent of Louisiana's white vote, but, despite the repeated exposure of his cross-burning past, more than 50,000 letters of support had poured in from around



Duke preparing for TV appearances 'is winner'

the world. To Duke, it was yet another confirmation that "most people think like I think"—including those in Canada, to whom he has long-standing ties.

Recalling his trips, first as a child visiting relatives in Toronto and Vancouver, later escaping Canadian Klan chapters over the past two decades, he launched the country's chugging mosaic, "It hurts my heart to see what's happened in Canada," he told Maclean's. "I miss, Canada was like going over to England or Scotland or Scandinavia. It was almost as if European descent nation. Now, if I go to Canada and I see them, trash in the streets, it looks like I'm in the Middle East sometimes, or India or Pakistan. It's just really tragic to me." And, at times who takes and immigration have become hot-button issues in Canadian politics, Duke claimed that his message—driveline and racially charged—"would have tremendous resonance up there." In fact, Louisiana state records of political demonstrations show Duke even received contributions from Canadian supporters. Among those are more than half a dozen individual donations, ranging from \$5 to \$250. One

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\$20 contribution listed as those records came from Wilfred Blaz, a 65-year-old retired pilot from the Vancouver suburb of Surrey. Blaz told Maclean's that multiculturalism was the greatest problem in Canada. "We're going to drown in an alien sea," he said. "It's just a matter of time."

Last week, in a speech to Carleton University students in Ottawa, Liberal MP Sheila Copps blasted the restrictive immigration policies of Premier Manning's Reform party "the same sort of racist message you get from David Duke." Indeed, MP Deborah Grey denounced Copps's statement as "hypocritical." For his part, Martin Tishler, director of the Montreal-based Canadian Centre on Racism and Prejudice, said that Reform's rhetoric could fuel racialist right-wing fringe groups. And Tishler: "What's dangerous is that the racists are becoming more and more acceptable in the mainstream."

In Toronto, Wolfgang Droege, 41, a longtime Duke supporter who was convicted in 1985 for conspiracy to overthrow the government of Dominica in the Caribbean, reported that in recent weeks his Heritage Front has received twice the usual number of responses after its usual separatist platform. Portended on Duke's National Association for the Advancement of White People, the 300-member Front is an update of his Toronto Klan

chapter, whose message, he said, "we've toned down somewhat." Said Droege: "Now, when we talk about race, we try to talk about the economics of it."

Droege says that he first met Duke in 1995



Anti-Duke protesters in New Orleans: a Klan revengeance

at a White Nationalist Congress meeting in Montreal. The following year, the German-born printer hosted Duke in Toronto at a gathering of the like-minded, who formed a new Klan chapter—the organization's first significant expansion. Canada since its heyday in part of the country during the 1990s. In these subsequent anti-Canada recruiting drives, Duke

became the catalyst for a Klan resurgence.

But in April, 1991, these successes ground to a temporary halt when U.S. agents arrested Droege and fellow Canadian Klansman Larry Jackson, then 25, of Lincolnton, Ont., at a New Orleans wharf as they set out to invade Dominica with a shipment of automatic weapons, rifles, dynamite and night American night-vision goggles, including Duke's close friend, Don Black. After serving his U.S. prison sentence, Droege returned to Canada, where he has helped recycle Klan hatred into a new Aryan supremacist and diamond-gem-based anti-semitic white youths, many on the radical margins of Quebec's separatist movement.

Still, Droege expressed doubts that a David Duke could emerge now in Canada. "We're still a bit more liberal a society than they are in real change within the next decade. For Canadians accustomed to viewing Duke as a dark but distant phenomenon, that chilling prospect has unconsciously close to home."

MARCO MCDONALD in Montreal with ANDREW STUART in Toronto

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BUILT FOR THE HUMAN RACE



Den in his Scarborough factory. 'The brand-name drug companies are using economic blackmail to make their point'

BUSINESS

DRUGSTORE COWBOY

Like Den is an unlikely maverick, soft-spoken and unfailingly polite, the 48-year-old Scarborough-area businessman speaks much of his time in a modestly furnished office in the Toronto suburbs of Scarborough, leaning to baroque music drifting from a portable stereo near his desk. But in spite of his unassuming demeanor, he is no stranger to controversy. As president of Novopharm Ltd., Canada's largest producer of generic drugs, he is at the centre of a battle now unfolding on Parliament Hill and at pharmacy counters across the country. The dispute is between large multinational drug companies and generic drug makers, like Novopharm, which make low-cost copies of brand-name prescription drugs after their Canadian patent protection has expired. Although critics describe him as a parasite, Den says that his only offence has been his defiance of an international-

CANADA'S LARGEST PRESCRIPTION DRUG MAKER HAS PROSPERED BY COPYING BRAND- NAME MEDICINES

al cartel that controls the worldwide supply of medications. Declared Den: "Our business is to break monopolies and patents."

That operation has proven to be immensely successful. Founded by Den in 1965, Novopharm now supplies the drugs dispensed for \$2 million prescriptions annually. By copying drugs developed by such better-known international manufacturers as Glaxo Holdings Inc. and Searle Inc., Novopharm manages to avoid the massive research-and-development costs incurred by its larger competitors. Novopharm's major secret, say anti-trust drug called Novopharm, relies for about 75 cents per pill in Ontario, compared with \$1.03 for its brand-name rival, Zantac.

As Novopharm's chief executive and sole owner, Den declines to admit public his firm's revenues and profits, saying only that its annual sales exceed \$150 million. But he and his

colleagues in Canada's generic drug industry are facing a powerful challenge. The federal cabinet, which is scheduled to meet Ottawa's drug patent law next year, is under strong pressure from brand-name drug companies to impose tougher restrictions on generic products. The current law, passed in 1987, gives brand-name manufacturers 10 years during which they can market their new products without fear of competition. After that, generic drug companies are free to sell their own versions of those drugs if they pay a royalty equal to four per cent of their sales to the brand-name manufacturer. In most other multinational countries, pharmaceutical manufacturers are entitled to an almost 20-year monopoly term for new drugs.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada, which represents 67 brand-name drug companies, is pressing Ottawa to give its members a similar 20-year period of exclusivity. It claims that an extension of this term would create a greater incentive for its members to invest in research and development in Canada. Said John Pyle, a spokesman for the Ottawa-based organization: "The generic companies may be small, but we take them as a very serious threat."

Meanwhile, Den and his counterparts in the generic drug industry are determined to preserve the shelter protection period. Their main argument is that the lack of competition for newly introduced drugs has resulted in excessive prices for prescription medicine at a time when the health-care system in Canada is already under severe strain from rising costs. Says Den: "The brand-name drug companies are using economic blackmail to make their point. But the government should support us and do what is best for Canada."

Den has overcome major obstacles before. When he arrived alone in Canada from Hungary in 1967, he began, but had only about \$5 in his pocket. Determined to build a successful new life, he studied pharmacology at the University of Toronto, paying his tuition from earnings as a butler, a lumberjack and a tobacco peddler. He graduated with a bachelor of science degree in pharmacology in 1974 and, after an 18-month apprenticeship behind a drugstore counter, he formed his own company to help neurologists fill and send prescriptions to relatives in Europe, where pharmaceuticals were scarce.

His first big breakthrough occurred in 1980, when he, instead a 2,000-square-foot warehouse in the Toronto suburb of Danforth and began to produce a generic version of Zantac, a commonly used antacid that had been developed by a group of four multinational drug companies. Recalled Den: "At that time, there was chaos in the air. Several drug patents were expiring and consumer awareness about

the cost of drugs was starting to increase." Den swiftly took advantage of the new situation. By staying in close contact with retail pharmacists, he monitored the demand for specific drugs and determined which brands of prescription medicine were vulnerable to competition from a generic alternative. Starting with only one product, he has since expanded Novopharm's line to 240 generic drugs. The company, which has about 1,000 employees at Toronto, Vancouver and Chicago, now generates as much revenue in two hours as it did in all of 1985, Den says.

Although brand-name drug manufacturers demand Novopharm and other generic drug makers to pressure, Den insists that his firm is not merely an imitator. Indeed, he compares Novopharm's experience in the pharmaceutical business to that of Japanese high-tech corporations. "We started out by just copying," he explained. "We have mastered those skills and now we are starting to innovate." He added that Novopharm now has a product-development staff of about 100 people and it spends over \$7 million a year on original research, primarily to develop medicines to help fight cancer.

Novopharm's rapid expansion has coincided with the introduction of government policies designed to foster a national pharmaceutical industry. In 1968, just four years after Den founded his firm, Ottawa introduced a system of compulsory licensing for prescription drugs. By forcing international patent laws, the legislation enabled generic drug companies in Canada to copy all new pharmaceuticals as soon as they were offered for sale. In exchange, generic manufacturers were required to pay a four-per-cent royalty to the drug's inventor. That gave generic drug companies more freedom in Canada than almost anywhere else in the industrial world.

That system finally ended with the enactment of the federal Patent Act in 1987. But the new legislation has done nothing to dampen Den's enthusiasm for challenging drug patents whenever possible. Novopharm is currently embroiled in a costly legal battle in the United States against Glaxo Holdings of Britain, one of the world's largest manufacturers of brand-name drugs. Glaxo is fighting to protect its exclusive U.S. rights to Zantac, which it introduced in 1983. In 1986, Glaxo sold \$1 million worth of Zantac in the United States. Novopharm has said it will sue Glaxo in Canada since 1987, and plans to introduce it at the United States by 1993.

In addition, Novopharm has teamed up with Toronto-based Apotex Inc., another generic producer, in an attempt to overturn the U.S. patent held by Burroughs Wellcome Inc. for acetaminophen, a common pain reliever that helps control infections related to AIDS. Den said that the cost of a legal case in the United States can easily reach \$2 million. But he added: "This is just the cost of doing business for us." These past two cost-cutting strategies have helped brand-name drug producers intensify their campaigns against Den and other generic rivals.

DEBORAH MCLEOD

Business Notes

OFF BALANCE

Canada imported \$111 million more goods than it exported in September, reversing Canada's last monthly trade deficit in 15 years. According to Statistics Canada, exports fell \$152 million to \$11.4 billion, while imports grew by \$21 million to reach a record \$11.9 billion. That deficit, however, used, was generally disappointing for the 1.4 million Canadian unemployed, because cash out in their jobs depends on exports.

TAKING A HIKE

The federal government announced that it will raise unemployment insurance premiums by 7.1 per cent in January, despite opposition from business and labor. The new premiums will increase employee contributions to \$3 from \$2.80 per \$100 of insured earnings. Employer contributions will increase to \$4.26 from \$3.82. Statistician spokesman said that the increase will hurt Canada's competitiveness, while labor representatives said that it would increase unemployment.

SIMPLY RESPONSIBLE

In a startling report, the Ontario Securities Commission slapped blame trading ban on Vantage Ltd. and Gander and two other principals at Olex Inc., the Toronto stockbroker that had collapsed in December, 1987, after losses of more than \$30 million. The report said that the three men directed an "elaborate scheme" to hide the firm's true state of affairs from regulators, and recommended that securities commissions across Canada revoke similar bans.

THE COSTS OF TAKEOVER

British Airways PLC is negotiating to take over KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, according to the RIV Dutch Transport Union, whose officials say that they fear that thousands of KLM's 26,000 employees would be laid off. But the union said it had no news in October that it was discussing "possibilities of co-operation" with the London-based union, but both companies denied the union report.

THE HIGH PRICE OF MARRIAGE

A federal tax court judge rejected a claim that a couple's separation was a divorce. The Act allows couples against them, as a married couple. However, Elaine and Walter Schatzschneider, who claimed they pay more taxes than some unmarried couples living together, said that they were a married couple because they had a common law marriage for the first time that marital status is covered by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They said they will appeal.

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BUSINESS



Mexicans pressing over the U.S. border near San Ysidro, Calif.: political obstacles

Trading in signals

Is the Bush administration stalling on a trilateral deal?

Manuel Angel Niles, Mexico's chief trade representative in Canada, delivered an impassioned warning when he appeared before a group of economists and trade experts in Toronto last week. Appearing for a specially North American free trade agreement, the immediately followed Niles declared: "A window of opportunity like this one does not happen suddenly. It might take years to reach this stage again." His audience applauded enthusiastically, but Niles was clearly preaching to the converted. In fact, most analysts say that President George Bush's advisors, facing a potential public backlash because of the weak state of the economy in the United States, are becoming increasingly wary of enshrining a three-way trade agreement during the run-up to next month's U.S. elections. Acknowledging the 39-year-old Niles: "We are aware of the political problems in the United States and we are watching them closely."

Publicly, at least, government representatives in all three countries claim that they are still committed to reaching agreement on a trilateral trade accord as soon as possible. But less than six months after the official launch of the negotiations, the Bush administration's enthusiasm for a trade deal appears to have waned. Still, there are conflicting signals. Some trade experts say that the choice may simply be part of a negotiating strategy designed to

exert pressure on the Mexican government, which is anxious to conclude an agreement in order to obtain tariff-free access for Mexican products to the United States, as well as Canada. But others point out that the U.S. economy is surprisingly weak and that Bush's popularity is declining because he lacks a coherent domestic economic policy. As a result, leading Republicans are urging Bush that it would be foolhardy to attempt to obtain congressional approval for a trade pact during an election campaign.

In Ottawa, trade officials say that they are watching carefully for signs that the United States is dragging its feet. But a senior Canadian official, who requested anonymity because he was not identified, said that there have been no indications as the bargaining table that the Americans are deliberately trying to stall. He added that representatives of each country are planning to circulate preliminary drafts of their preferred wording of the agreement as early as this week. The negotiations will meet in December, two or three weeks after the elections are concluded. Then, the three trade ministers will meet again in Canada in January or early February. Said the official, "If we continue at the current pace, we could conceivably be in a position to present a balanced deal to the ministers by the early spring."

Some experts, however, say that the uncertain interpretations of U.S. intentions are a

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steadfast part of international trade negotiations. "It is playing out just about exactly as we would expect," says Gordon Ritchie, who was Canada's deputy chief negotiator during the talks leading to the 1989 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Declared Ritchie, now an Ottawa-based trade consultant, "The Americans are beating the hell out of the Mexicans. They started out with free trade rhetoric, but at the bargaining table it is all about advancing American producer interests. Meanwhile, the Canadians are finding, as expected, that there is not much in it for them."

Away from the negotiations, the proposed accord faces a number of major political obstacles. Last month, Democrat Harris Wulfsberg won an overwhelming victory in the Pennsylvania senatorial race after a campaign in which he warned, among other things, that free trade with Mexico would hurt U.S. workers. In Canada, critics claim that the rms is responsible for the loss of hundreds of thousands of manufacturing jobs; that trend will be exacerbated, they say, if a similar trade agreement is signed with Mexico. And environmentalists in both Canada and the United States are fighting the enlarged accord because they claim that it would set precedents on politicians to weaken environmental standards in the face of competition from Mexican companies who operate under less stringent rules.

But one of the most important considerations is that the economic effects Canada and the United States are still struggling to recover from recession. Says Lloyd Atkinson, Toronto-based chief economist at the Bank of Montreal, "No one was expecting such a sour performance by the U.S. economy for this long. It is relatively easy to sell free trade when unemployment is low. But when it is high and rising, that's another matter."

For his part, Ritchie outlined that trade negotiations rarely get serious until an important deadline is looming. He added, "I think that they have a time table where they try to reach the American negotiators to go and play golf until the deadline arrives." Effectively, the deadline for the current round of talks is June, 1993. After that point, any proposed agreement would be subject to additional scrutiny by Congress. Declared Ritchie, "The talks would have to go awfully well for the Americans to say, 'We did not need to take all the time available.'"

In Canada, even proponents of the Mexican deal acknowledge that there is little public support for their position. Says Leonard Warriner, director of the Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto: "If you asked Canadians who were in favor of free trade with Mexico to stickup their hands, there might be one of us with our hands in the air. There are not a lot of business groups pressing for it. No one wants to live and die for it." With so little overt support, Canadian government leaders themselves may begin to face second thoughts as the next federal election draws closer.

BRUNDA DALGLISH

BUSINESS WATCH



A new partnership to forge Quebec's future

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

William boers of Robert Monwell's mysterious death, his son and chief heir, Karim, was on the telephone to André Besson, who had been the publisher's Canadian representative, assuring him that nothing would change in the Canadian operations of the fledgling empire.

That 1500-wallet investment involves half a dozen fast-start companies, including Minerva Multimedia, the educational-book publisher in Toronto, P. F. Collier Inc., the encyclopedia distribution house of Toronto, Pearson Canada Ltd. of Montreal, which publishes children's books, and the Berlitz franchise (which was being sold before Monwell died), as well as about a 27-per-cent interest in the huge Toronto pulp-and-paper operations based on Quebec City, and in Quebecor Publishing, the most profitable part of the Montreal-based Pitman publishing empire.

Besson, 53, who runs this conglomerate, is one of the few investors, but still highly influential, Quebecers whose clout and whose new will shape the province's and Canada's future. Educated at the Tron-Riviera Seminary and Harvard, Besson rose to become chairman of the business administration department at Loyola University, was offered the job of minister of finance by Premier Robert Bourassa and spent 18 years as the Bank of Nova Scotia's chief representative in Quebec.

The reason he has gained importance recently is that he headed a unique conference, called *Renouveau*, in September, organized by the *Congrès du patriote*, roughly the Quebec equivalent of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. For two days in Montreal, the hundred participants under Besson's leadership listened out addresses to Quebec's economic problems. Unlike similar past exercises in English Canada, the gathering included the top representatives of the province's labor unions, universities, big and small business, and cabinet ministers Jean Charest and Gerald Trudel May from Ottawa and Quebec City.

"During those 48 hours of intense discus-

'Only out of this kind of chemistry can emerge the economic policies we so desperately need in Quebec and Canada'

sions belated closed doors," Besson told me during a Montreal interview last week, "we concentrated on only one issue: how to create in Quebec more permanent jobs. By the end of the sessions, we had a hard list of 48 specific projects, complete with costs and benefits. They were all endorsed unanimously by every participant, which means we can now start implementing them. That kind of effective collaboration is a unique phenomenon in this country. We weren't just trading practical suggestions, but sharing thoughts, and I'm convinced that only out of this kind of chemistry can emerge the economic policies we so desperately need in Quebec and Canada."

Besson is already planning a similar meeting next month and points out that although the Quebec economy remains in a slump, it never reached the peaks of Ontario's boom—and hasn't plummeted to that province's economic depths. "We're beginning to see some encouraging signs of exports picking up," he says, "even in the pulp sector, where prices are starting to firm. *Silvopulp* will probably follow soon (we sold first), and I was told that by the end of 1992, the whole paper industry will have bounced back. Even mining has been surprisingly good. In fact, there's a shortage of skilled

technicians, especially in the northeastern part of the province."

Besson has always been a staunch federalist—at least in his inner circle. "Even those who spoke up in favor of independence are now much more muted," he says. "The business community here realizes that we can get a better deal in Canada than outside Canada. What we're saying, most of us, is, if that arrangement is unworkable, as is a right, providing some modifications are made to Ontario's recent constitutional proposals. It's basically a good package, but it needs to be worked on, especially the clause on economic union, which is very poorly written. It would transform constitutional powers to Ottawa, and then there's the matter of Quebec's need for a veto on further constitutional reforms."

That's the one issue Besson believes could turn out to be a deal-maker. He visualizes a *Monclaire*, an economic settlement, but isn't sure how it could be met mutually from the provinces. His hope seems to be that the veto clause could somehow be lived off from the rest of the package and resolved separately.

Should negotiations fail and Quebec secede, Besson—like most of the Montreal executives in his league—curtains cautiously about the prospects of independence and the idea of a *Panama* government. "We've got to face it," he says, "Jacques is a very impressive man, and while his aim is something we don't share, if he were prime minister or president of a new Quebec, you'd be dealing with a very trustworthy person. He was in Toronto the other day to speak at a private dinner organized by Cad Batches (the Bank of Nova Scotia chairman) where he was certainly convincing and impressive. Most of the guests told him that they would work very hard to make sure that he never succeeded, but they admitted that if he ever did, he would be quite a rational man to deal with. Not emotional at all."

Besson says that the biggest single obstacle to Quebec's move towards independence will be Ottawa's rhetoric or constitutional postures, but the historic claim that they are entitled to large parts of northern Quebec. "That position would give great sympathy not only in the rest of Canada but abroad," he predicts, "and the problem is that the federalists are so much in the middle. On northern Quebec, they just say, 'This is ours.'"

At a small gathering in Quebec City recently, Besson heard Bourassa acknowledge the advantages of turning the referendum scheduled for October, 1992, into an election, held on economic rather than constitutional issues. He believes that this could happen and Liberalism would be the winner.

Besson's optimism is based squarely on the kind of cooperation he witnessed during the *Renouveau* that he chaired. *Any* society whose leaders can set aside their ideological differences to agree on past action in the economic sphere, he is convinced, will not prosper. Quebec's future lies in working into the diagnosis and unknown escape of separating from Canada.

Let's hope he's right.

Undercurrents

'So there's this guy, see...'

'He's at a convention in Vancouver, and he meets this woman in a bar and they sleep together. And next morning, she kisses him goodbye and gives him an envelope and tells him not to open it until he's on the plane. And he opens it and there's a card that says, "Welcome to the wonderful world of AIDS." It's a true story, it happened to a friend of my brother-in-law...'

The story currently making the rounds could be true. Many people who pass it on believe it. Many of them attest to its accuracy by citing a personal connection—however remote—on the victim. But the story is, in fact, what some folklore experts call an "urban legend." Those analysts say that people tell such tales about extraordinary occurrences if it fits their lives. As well, the legends nearly always possess a folkloric twist—sad, sometimes, even a kernel of truth. Urban legends also tend to go in cycles. Some that are circulating now appeared as slightly different forms here, or even hundreds of years ago. "Different events become dominant as different people at a time," says Paul Smith, head of the folklore department at Memorial University in St. John's, Nfld. "No

one story has become permanent over time."

Jon Swenson, a folklore professor at the University of Idaho in Shoshone City, explains in his book *The Kermanshah Rostameri* that classic tales contain three essential elements: the story is basically appealing, there is some foundation in "actual belief," and there is a message. Say Smith: "Urban legends allow us to speak out our fears. Some present morals with a very heavy hand. Others are light." What keeps them circulating, generation after generation, are the cries of delight—and the chills of horror—they inspire. Swenson's has compiled some laughter-breeding:

The hairy hitchhiker

A young woman is driving alone at night on a deserted stretch of road. She sees a female hitchhiker—and stops. The hitchhiker tosses a bag onto the backseat and starts to get into the front. The driver notices that the hitchhiker's face is large and hairy. The driver slams the door and drives off. Later, she opens the bag and finds a bloodstained rose.

The surprise party

A young, recently engaged couple are babysitting. After the parents leave, the amorous couple undress. The mother phones to say that she has forgotten to turn on the washing machine. Still soiled, the young man pees behind his fiancée downstairs. There, they encounter their family, friends—and the local priest—who have arranged a surprise party for them.

The laughing monies

A teenage girl is babysitting three children, who are upstairs asleep. She answers the phone and hears a man laughing hysterically. She hangs up. Fifteen minutes later, the phone rings again. It is the same laughing man. The babysitter phones the operator, who tells her that if she calls again, she should keepers on the line so that the operator can trace the call. The girl does so. The operator phones the babysitter and tells her to leave the house because the man is calling from an upstairs phone. As the girl runs out, she sees the man coming downstairs holding a bloody butcher knife, still laughing. She phones the police, who arrive the next day and find the bodies of the three children.

The choking dog

A woman comes home and finds her dog lying on the floor, choking. She dresses the dog as a veterinarian, who says that he will call her later. She returns home. The vet phoned and tells her to leave the house immediately—and that he has called the police. The woman runs outside. Later, she learns that the vet found two fingers lodged in the dog's throat. The police find a man, missing two fingers, collapsed in shock at one of the woman's closets.

The sneezing elephant

A man takes his family to a wildlife park. The young son opens the electrically operated rear window of the station wagon and the friendly elephant sticks its trunk through it, delighting the children and it sneezes, producing a large volume of bird guano and semi-liquids. The terrified son closes the window on the elephant's trunk. The animal sneezes again, pushing the vehicle until the son releases the trunk and the family narrowly escapes.

The helpful wife

A man sees a newspaper ad for a maid. Pleased at excellent conditions for only \$50, he replies to the address and a woman shows him the car. He pays the woman and asks her why the price was so low. She explains that her husband had run off with his secretary a few days earlier and had instructed her to sell his car and send him the money.

Lovers' lane

One night, a man and woman drive to a secluded spot. While they are embracing, a bulletin boarder over the radio that a dangerous, disarmed man has escaped from a nearby institution. The man has an artificial arm. Later, they hear a noise outside the car. Terrified, the young man starts the car and speeds away. When they arrive at the woman's house, they discover a bloody book hanging on one of the car's door handles.

Gweny's vacation

A family on vacation is driving in Mexico with a grandfather, who dies of an apparent heart attack. To avoid the red tape involved when a person dies in a foreign country, the family wraps her body in a blanket and ties it to the roof rack. On the way home, they stop at a restaurant. When they come out, the car is gone.

The dare

Two men are not dancing on a beautiful, clear summer day. For a prize, one man stands on the pavement, looks up and yells, "Take me now!" A bolt of lightning kills him.



The jealous husband

A restaurant operator has a job as his own neighborhood and decides to pay a surprise visit to his wife. To his surprise, he sees an unfamiliar convertible in his driveway. He peeks through a window and sees his wife talking to a strange man. Assuming that she is having an affair, the husband slips up the convertible with consent. It turns out that the man was a car dealer and the convertible was a birthday present for the husband.

The new pet

A woman vacationing in Mexico buys a Chihuahua. She struggles the dog across the border and, once home, takes her to her veterinarian for a checkup. The vet tells her that the animal is a rat.

The tanker dinner

Parents leave their baby son with a new babysitter, a teenage girl who seems distracted. The woman phones from the party and asks whether everything is all right. The girl says yes and adds that the baby is in the oven. The parents rush home in haste to save their son only because the girl had not turned the oven on. She was high on LSD.

The underground parking lot

A woman leaves work late and goes to the underground parking lot. She finds a woman in her car slumped over the steering wheel. The woman says that she is looking sick and asks the other woman to drive her home. The nervous car owner excuses herself and goes to phone her husband. He tells her not to go back to the car and says that he is going to phone the police. They find that the woman in the car is really a man. They also find a bloody axe under the driver's seat.

The vanishing child

A woman has taken her young son to Disneyland, so she is standing in line to buy tickets, she briefly turns away from him. When she looks back, the child is gone. She alerts security. Twenty minutes later, a guard returns with the child, whose head has a new black. The guards have caught a man coming out of a washroom with the child and found a container of dye. □



DETECTING A DOUBLE STANDARD

Yankee champion Marites Neverlove says that she is unimpressed by the outpouring of public sympathy for Los Angeles Lakers star Boris Yelko Johnson, who revealed recently that he is a bisexual. Declared Neverlove, 35, in New York City last week: "If it had happened to a heterosexual woman who had been with 100 or 200 men, they'd call her a whore and a slut, and the corporations would drop her like a lead balloon." The nine-time *Wrestler* champion winner added: "It's a very big-time double standard."



Roberts: the right decision

A CIVIL SPLIT

Screen goddess Julia Roberts has broken a five-month silence about her breakup last summer with Kiefer Sutherland. Roberts said that although the decision to break up was a mutual one, Sutherland portrayed himself as the injured party and that he was "far more angry about it than I was." Seal Roberts, 24: "I feel like Kiefer used to make it seem that he was the victim of the situation. Suddenly, it turned into Kiefer being left at the altar." Added the two-time Oscar nominee, who appears as Tinkerbell in the new film *Abel*: "I honestly believe that Kiefer knows that it's the best thing for himself and for me that it didn't happen."

A helping hand

She works in steel. He works in suits. And in 1990, Christopher Ciccone and his world-famous older sister, Madonna, teamed up when he designed the sets for her *Brave New Girl* tour. Now, Ciccone, 30, has opened his first solo art show in New York City with an exhibition of 38 canvases that feature the human figure. And he has already sold five of the paintings, which are priced at \$4,800. The artist also decorated Madonna's West Side apartment, which is featured on the cover of November's *Architectural Digest*. Ciccone: "When I first took *Architectural Digest* up to me it, they were like, 'You can't what we expected at all. Where's the place?'"



Ciccone: surprising people

Madonna: People are always surprised when I'm actually capable of doing something. They expect me to be stupid." But Ciccone discussed what stood behind his sister's fame and how he helped her secure his act above: "I hope I never know the answer to that question. I just have to assume that they like the work."

ON HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney added a distinctly Tory ingredient to the socialist mix in Quebec last week when he appeared before Liberal and Conservative party federal leader Hal Johnson as the province's new lieutenant-governor. Johnson, 59, the chairman of financial institutions that include National Trust and the Empire Life Insurance Co., is one of Canada's wealthiest men, but he still drives a secondhand car and frequently refuses to work. Johnson's career is distinguished by his love of politics, public service and the arts. He says that he be-



Johnson: a love of politics and public service

lieves that privilege requires certain responsibilities. Said Johnson: "I think every should do other things than build palaces and buy Mercedeses." A longtime friend of former Premier Bink, he is also a strong Canadian nationalist who resigned from the board of Varty Corp. after chairman Victor Bink announced that he was moving the firm, formerly Massip-Ferguson, to the United States. Johnson recently separated from his wife, Marjorie, after 27 years (they have five children). But he says that he does not plan to name an official business to assist him. Johnson told Mulroney that he accepted the appointment without hesitation. "And," he added, "I was very proud to do so."

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BOOKS

Tales that twist

Two Britons bend narrative conventions

John Barnes and Martin Amis are in the vanguard of British writers who for the past decade have flouted convention and, in the process, bewildered and sometimes angered the literary establishment. Barnes's groundbreaking (and novel), *Flaubert's Parrot* (1994), is now a collection of brilliantly linked vignettes that is witty, witty, Amis's most unbridled work, *London Fields* (1989), is a bleak and brooding story aimed at the underbelly of Thatcherite Britain. But in their newest novels, Barnes's *Talking It Over* (Random House, 275 pages, \$24) and Amis's *Time's Arrow* (Penguin, 273 pages, \$22.95), the so-called bad boys of British appear to be adding into a mainstream that has, in recent years, shown signs of moving to accept them. Each has taken a familiar story and given it a fresh twist.

Barnes's *Talking It Over* is about a love triangle. But the story unfolds directly through the voices of each of the players. Like actors, the three characters angers, confide in and even berate their audience as they recount separate versions of the same tale. Oliver, academic and linguistics, and Stuart, pediatric and earnest, are best friends. Stuart falls in love with the precocious and pretty Gillian. And his one stylistic flourish, things go smoothly—until Stuart and Gillian marry, and on their wedding day Oliver realizes that he is in love with his best friend's bride. What follows is a classic parable of thwarted passion, obsessive love and both the blindness and the power of human emotion—a story as old as Pygmalion.

Amis's novel, *Time's Arrow*, is a Holocaust-themed different vintage poem. The story of "Tod Friendly, a doctor living in America, begins with his death and moves backward through his career—and he remains his original identity as Otto Freundlich, a Nazi death-camp doctor. But that is no mere gimmick. The novel literally shows how a flow can go backward while the narrator, a facet of Friendly's personality, tries to make sense of

what is going on. Everything seems to reverse. Patients enter the hospital where Friendly works in perfect health and leave broken and bloodied. Good deeds disappear from Friendly's life just as things are going beautifully. "When," he tells himself, "is the world going to start to make sense?" But it *doesn't*, though things do fall into place. In another reversal of reality, he writes in his diary, "breeding human beings emerges from the piles of corpses in the gas ovens. And the narrator finally sees himself as a creator of life instead of a destroyer." The



Amis's anger and sadness focus a bad boy of British Lit

world, after all, born in Auschwitz, he a new habit," he muses. "It makes sense."

At first, Amis's morbid action seems to revitalize the Holocaust. But underlying his anger and apparent hypocrisy is a deep sadness and the unshakable conviction that only in a world turned completely upside down could such a horrendous tragedy occur. While both Amis's and Barnes's novels seem part of a campaign to subvert the conventional novel, the two authors are more than literary bad boys. In fact, the insights contained in their new books make them angels in a dark age.

CICELY BAKER

TELEVISION

Racism's ugly toll

A native woman's murder shatters a town

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE
(CBC, Dec. 1 and 2, 8 p.m.)

Twenty years ago this month, four white youths in the town of The Pin, 250 miles northwest of Vancouver, forced an 18-year-old Cree woman into a car and drove to a nearby lake. There, they threw her into the water. Her name was Betty Osborne, who has friends, Lee Colgan, James Houghton and Norman Mudge, wanted in the case. When Osborne resisted, Johnston stabbed her 58 times with a screwdriver, leaving her dead. Although Colgan and Houghton made a run of silence about the crime, within days Colgan began to describe details of the murder to several friends and relatives. But as quickly as the young man broke his vow, the people of The Pin made their own unspoken compact to keep the town's ugly secret—a promise they kept for 16 years. Now, Osborne's murder—and its effect on the town—is the subject of a

meeting CBC movie, *Conspiracy of Silence*.

The two-part, four-hour film was produced by Bernard Eskin and directed by Francis Mackinnon, the team that created the acclaimed 1989 film about *Love and Hate*, about the murder of John Thibault by his husband, Sébastien. About murder Colin Thibault. Like that earlier film, *Conspiracy of Silence* is about both murder and the persons that can follow a heinous crime.

The movie opens with a deceptively soothing image: The Colgan's neighborhood is blanketed with snow. Dinner is on the table, hockey is on the TV. But the movie's calm quickly evaporates when Lee Colgan (Michael MacKenzie) heads downtown with three friends. They soon come upon a street fight between whites and natives, and some come and go as people. When a drunken Lee leaves his car to help the fight, Houghton tells him, "We'll get you a square." Soon after, the boys come upon Osborne (Michelle St. John) walking down the

street and drag her, terrified and screaming, into their car.

Conspiracy of Silence devotes only a few minutes to Osborne's violent end. Instead, screenwriter Stanton Coopers, basing his script on the 1990 book of the same title by journalist Lisa Proulx, focuses on the disgusting case with which many in The Pin learn about the circumstances surrounding the murder. The manager of the local department store where Colgan works tells the boy, "I've had just about enough of your foolishness," after Colgan refuses to join part of the crime. When the manager mentions the revelation to a group of friends, they appear unconcerned. "Maybe she tried to take back," says one woman. Another takes the opportunity to tell a derogatory joke about native people.

But *Conspiracy of Silence* shows that not everyone in The Pin was completely blind by bigotry. Two troubled friends of the young men withheld evidence from the police out of vengeance. Colgan himself is never without self-loathing. By the time a rioter 1000 after receives enough evidence to take the case to court in 1987, only Johnson was found guilty, and a charge for perjury in 1990. Lee Colgan is a broken man. And many of those who swore he secret are attacked by their own complicity. *Conspiracy of Silence* offers dramatic evidence, disturbingly reinforced, that racism and racism in The Pin left their ugly marks on many once people than Helen Betty Osborne.

VICTOR DWTIER



When you closed the deal on the Berrington estate, I was genial.

When you made my son a summer associate in your firm, I was quite pleased.

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Should we be the only ones using this word?

Today, most rye whiskies are made from corn. But not Alberta Premium. We're still old-fashioned enough to believe that a rye whisky ought to be made from rye grain.

Seems real simple to us. **Alberta Premium. Rye that's actually made from rye.**



TELEVISION

Pearl Harbor boozing: sipping for a mutual understanding of the tragedy

Healing the wounds

The networks launch a Pearl Harbor barrage

Fifty years after Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, television networks around the world are preparing to broadcast a barrage of specials and new-hour coverage. And although many Americans and Japanese still look back on the day as a wound that has not healed, broadcasting agencies from the two nations have pooled their resources in unprecedented ways to mark Pearl Harbor's anniversary. As a result of the closest collaboration between America's ABC and Japan's NHK networks, essentially the same documentary will air in both countries. Said ABC's Phyllis McGee, an executive producer on the project: "We really have been able to give perspectives on the attack from both sides." NHK and CBS also plan extensive coverage.

The ABC special, *Pearl Harbor: Two Hours that Changed the World*, which the network will broadcast in North America on Dec. 7 at 8 p.m. EST, is one of several shows attempting to offer insight into a painful subject. For the United States, Pearl Harbor has occasioned a somber and bitter memory. In Japan, the horror of the Allied bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has had a greater presence in the national consciousness. But recently, there has been a surge of discussion in Japan about Pearl Harbor and other Japanese-American issues. Several Japanese specials will address topics of that nature during the anniversary week.

The two-hour ABC/NHK special is the first co-production mounted by Japan's largest broadcaster and a major American network. NHK president Makoto Kawaguchi told Marlowe that the show was also significant because two former enemies "dared to make one program to verify the process which led to the outbreak of the war." *Pearl Harbor: Two Hours that Changed the World* will feature more extensive footage of the mission that has been previously shown in North America. Meanwhile, on Dec. 7 at 8 p.m. EST, CBS will present *Remember Pearl Harbor*, a two-hour special hosted by CBS News anchor Charles Kuralt and Gen. Norman Schwarzschild, who led the Allied campaign in the Pacific War. CBS also shared footage with a Japanese network, Tokyo Broadcasting System Inc., but their corporations are producing separate specials. The Atlanta-based Cable News Network (CNN) will have a one-hour documentary on Dec. 8 at 8 p.m. EST, as well as live coverage of the Dec. 7 commemorations at the 19th Arizona Memorial (beginning at 8 p.m. EST). Like CBS, NBC will carry that event live, but NBC is the only major U.S. broadcaster that has not scheduled a documentary special on the subject during prime time. Instead, beginning on Dec. 3 at 9 p.m. EST, it will show a four-part mini-series set in Hawaii around the time of the attack. Titled *Pearl Harbor* starring Jango Dickinson and Robert Wagner, it originally aired on ABC in 1978. Sent Peggy Hubble, director of news alternations at NBC: "We decided to focus

our resources on doing some strong and significant Pearl Harbor segments for our news shows." Canadian coverage of the anniversary, apart from a one-hour program that aired last weekend on CBC's Newsworld, will appear during regular news shows.

Among the Japanese specials is an 800-program that will link citizens of Japan and the United States by satellite to discuss such issues as whether Japan poses a trade threat to America. For its part, the Tokyo Broadcasting System will present a three-hour documentary, *Pearl Harbor: The Historical Trap*. That program will focus on why Japan and America went to war and on the circumstances that could lead to another war between the two nations. Said an executive at that network who spoke to Marlowe for confirmation of accuracy: "The United States has made Pearl Harbor day a national memorial day. Must Japanese feel that the United States is using the event to focus on the negative aspects of Japan." In fact, he added, both countries were aggressors in the Second World War.

Pearl Harbor is likely to remain a sensitive issue for some time. North American advertising agencies say that most Japanese clients would never place commercials for their products in shows dealing in any way with the subject. And some print-media advertising executives reported that their Japanese clients did not want to advertise in issues containing stories about any aspect of the Pacific war. The events of Dec. 7, 1941, have clearly had a profound and lasting impact on Japanese-U.S. relations. But 50 years later, such projects as the ABC/NHK special hold out some promise that an intensified effort may lead to a more constructive—and not just self-understanding

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PAMELA YOUNG with SYDNEY HANFORD in Tokyo and SUZUMIYAMA KATSUMI in Tokyo

In bad company

A celebrity weighs in with a hefty novel



Mailer: Spicing out the American male psyche

CHARLOT'S GHOST
By Norman Mailer
(Random House, 234 pp., \$27)

For the past 43 years, Norman Mailer has been trying to write the Great American Novel—without success. As early as 1958, Mailer grandiosely declared that he was working on a new book that would "try to hit the largest but ever to go up into the accelerated hurricane air of our American letters." But those have proven to be empty words with the exception of his first novel, the highly praised *The Naked and the Dead* (1948), and his Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Executioner's Song* (1979), apogee of Mailer's work has met with decidedly mixed critical

reaction. Recently, he has enjoyed some success as a celebrity that is a writer. Since the 1970s, his ostentatious pronouncements earned him widespread publicity. Meanwhile, his art suffered. His ponderous 1983 novel, *Armies of the Night*, was set in the Egypt of 1949—said to be as well-written as it might be well have been written in leucoglyphics. Now, Mailer has published another hefty novel, *Mailor's Ghost*, a fictional history of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In fact, it also contains a veritable literary equivalent of a leucoglyphic whale.

Mailor's Ghost is constructed as the memoirs of an American agent named Barry Hubbard. At the beginning, Hubbard flies to Moscow in search of a legendary spy named Hugh Montague—whose code name is Hailor. As it happens, Montague is actually Hubbard's mentor, and Hubbard suspects that the cause may have been a double agent and has now defected to the Soviet Union. As Hubbard sits in his dingy Moscow hotel room, he reviews the contents of a book he has been secretly writing about the CIA. Titled *The Games*, it covers some of the most tumultuous events in post-Second World War American history, including the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963. And it is this book that forms the bulk of *Mailor's Ghost*. Despite its subject, *Mailor's Ghost* is almost completely devoid of suspense. Hubbard appears to be speaking for Mailer himself when he writes in his introduction to *The Games*, "Any sophisticated reader of spy novels peering up the back of the tape of encountering a splendidly plotted work will discover himself on a familiar ground."

Indeed, there is no sense in which Mailer's novel could be considered "splendidly plotted." Hubbard's life is pieced-together in an uneasy amalgam of recollections, letters and journal entries. Only the progression of time leads the narrative together.

Although the locales are exotic, ranging from Berlin to Montevideo to Miami, Mailer often lacks local flavor. But in that ideal American, fact and fiction blend effortlessly. The three main characters, Hubbard, Hailor and Hailor's wife, Katherine, are all well by tale with such multiple personalities in CIA director Allen Dulles and President Kennedy.

Mailer seems obsessed with figuring out the workings of the American male psyche. The CIA agents in *Mailor's Ghost* share remarkable cocks of the wick as they battle communism. At one point, Hubbard observes about Montague: "He had not only been my boss, but my mentor in the only spiritual art that American men and boys stopped—machines."

But as Mailer makes clear, such guarding has tragic consequences. As he struggles to become a respected agent, Hubbard wrestles with the daunting shadows of both Montague and his father, Cal, who is also a spy. But Hubbard can win only if he betrays his responsibilities. That lesson is even more compelling in the sad lives of two secondary characters. One is Chien Fung-tai, a CIA double agent in Uruguay who spies on his own wife. The other is Arnie Rosen, a U.S. agent who cannot come to terms with his homosexuality.

Both characters are among the most memorable Mailer has ever created. But they appear only intermittently. Instead, the author devotes most of his pages to tedious correspondence between Hubbard and Katherine. Mailer also indulges in tedious—and overwhelming—philosophizing about the existence in such places of dual forces called Alpha (masculine) and Omega (feminine).

His attempts to lighten his heaps of prose with loose seem hopelessly forced. But the three most damning words come at the book's conclusion. Without tying up any loose ends, Mailer brazenly winks the reader to a novel "TO BE CONTINUED," the last words solemnly declare. It is a declaration that only vigilance for further punishment would accept.

CHARLOTTE HARRIS

Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

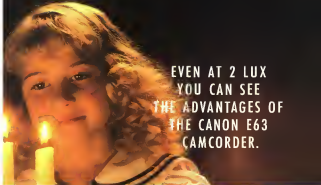
- 1 *Warrior & Walking Spirit*, Adams (1)
- 2 *Wilderness Time*, Adams (5)
- 3 *Savants*, Spiller (2)
- 4 *Useful Things*, King (1)
- 5 *Big Smokey*, Kinsella (3)
- 6 *No Greater Love*, Serf (7)
- 7 *Shirley*, Fenn (5)
- 8 *The Gates of Burg*, Doubile (2)
- 9 *Yarns of Anne*, Anne (10)
- 10 *Night over Water*, Jillett (3)

NONFICTION

- 1 *The Scepter of Canada*, Haring (2)
- 2 *Mulroney*, Scatchell (6)
- 3 *Hardhat Prison*, Newman (3)
- 4 *Final Exit*, Murphy (2)
- 5 *The Max Head Room*, Ward (1)
- 6 *The Science of Life*, Harkins (3)
- 7 *The Book of Daniel*, Poirer (5)
- 8 *How to be a Rite*, Robertson
- 9 *People of the Pines*, First and Pines (3)
- 10 *Greenspring*, Sedwell (3)

(1) Fiction; (2) non-fiction

Compiled by Brian Delaney



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Reform's vulnerable underbelly

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Then back page, as we know, is famous, publicly, for its precision, its clear crystal-ball dawning, its ability to chart the course of the human race not yet revealed to ordinary folk. This is the page, after all, that forecasted Brian Mulroney, not to mention Paul Martin. (It *did* forecast one, sort of, the other not quite yet.)

We told you about Bill Bradley, the future president, not to mention Aron, who is going to win the Kentucky Derby next May. We now must share the knowledge that Preston Manning and his Reform champions are to come into hard times shortly, the planners who must be brought back to earth.

Times ever this with those who rise so fast so swiftly, the thin oxygen in the ozone going quickly to their heads, seemingly unaware of the vapors of death lurking down below, their selves waiting to thrust into the soft underbelly of the folk.

There is, as we speak, a Reform-dumping race being prepared for the bookstores, by Edmonton columnist Don Brind and his partner Sydney Sharpe, that supposedly is going to reveal the dark underside of the Reform soul. Sheila Copps, in her usual subtle way, has tried to link Preston with Loucan's lovely lady, David Duke. Tim Hamilton hyperbole will undoubtedly just drive further protestants into the Reform camp, but further alienation is at hand.

Murray Dyck, who has a master's degree from the University of Regina, has just published a volume entitled *Preston Manning and the Reform Party*. It is a studied look at this relatively popular, unknown (popular because is unknown) "grassroots" development that so worries both Grits and Tories on the Prairies and on into the rural southeast of Ontario.

Dobbin, as an author, has a good eye. The might is not that Ernest Manning, father of Preston, was Social Credit premier of Alberta for 25 years. It is that when Preston studied at the University of Alberta in Education in 1966—misreading and misreading such unique contemporaries as Joe Clark, Jimmy Douglas and future provincial NDP leader Grant



Nielson—he went into the physics faculty. Signs of a strict, disciplined mind, one might assume.

Dobbin is quite good in telling us about the most unexamined section of the young Manning's life, when at 26 he went to California to spend half a year at a high-tech military firm to study "systems analysis." From there, he went to Vietnam to study the then-popular American theory about the "domino" effect of Communism.

There is, discovered, an interesting link with the career development of Ivan Mulroney made from one failed foray into federal politics in 1965. Preston had never run for any office before becoming leader—not provincial, not municipal, not for school board. Not for anything.

This parallel, in eerie fashion, John Stewarty's meticulous detail of the Mulroney race to power. Here is Dobbin. "It is very unusual for a person with such strongly held convictions to stay completely out of the demo-

cratic process in his broader community. Yet at no time did Preston Manning attempt to engage in the normal day-to-day political life of his community. He believed that the country was moving dangerously in the direction of socialism, yet he did nothing in any democratic forum to stop it."

The contention is that Manning's narrow focus and political isolation have denied him the opportunity to work with a wide variety of people he can't make judgments about their character.

The most telling contention from Dobbin are that we should consider the closest backers of Reform and Manning—the points that are going to be closely examined by the national press once the election closes in.

The least contentious, one suspects, will be the obvious backing by the millions from the Old Patch. Dobbin quotes the collected Jack Galagher who as we remember ran Donat Perreault into near bankruptcy, complaining his own industry's desire for its own party. "Quebec has been represented by the Liberals, manufacturing interests by the Conservatives and labor by the New Democrats. But we have no party representing the primary producers of Canada."

Detailed is the Reform connection with the National Citizens' Guild, the mild right-wing crusade founded by the late Colin Brown, the economic London, Ont., millionaire who ran full-page newspaper ads in 1987 attacking Ontario's idea of socialism.

The Reform, as the election of the spring of 1990 approaches, will be asked to explain its attitudes to white South Africa, since Dobbin claims there are simply too many sympathetic connections. Wilson Gardner, the editor of *The Free Press* in Canada, who attacks Ottawa's human-rights disputes with Pretoria, is a former Manning keynote speaker. Doug Collins, the *Vancouver* columnist, is such a fervent member of the Canadian Friends of South Africa Society that a nervous Manning vetoed his running on the Reform ticket in 1988.

Dobbin, in his own subtle way, attempts to degrade his source about Preston by simply laying down some disliking impressions about the defense characters who are rushing to his cause.

There is the National Firearms Association, the principal anti-gun-control lobby in Canada, eager to its members to support Reform. There is The Heritage Front, calling for an all-white Canada giving Reformers the seal of approval.

The author gives too many examples. Perhaps, it's not your enemies who are your problem. You should look to your friends.



After the skate.

Nice to see that tradition back.



Seagram's V.O.
The value of tradition.



MESSAGE FOR

M. *Bill*
WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. *George*

OF _____

PHONE NO. _____

TELEPHONE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ENTERED YOUR	
CHANGED TO BE YOU		NUMBER ONLY	
WANTS TO BE YOU		CALL ONLY	

MESSAGE *for info*

DATE _____ TIME *10:27*

RECEIVED BY *C.*

IN
MEMORY
OF THE
LOST SALE
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